

CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

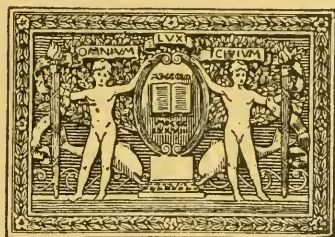
OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON

1913-1914



BOSTON

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES

1914

1244

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
ON FEBRUARY 1, 1914.

JOSIAH H. BENTON, *President*.

Term expires April 30, 1914.

ALEXANDER MANN.

Term expires April 30, 1915.

JOHN A. BRETT.

Term expires April 30, 1917.

WILLIAM F. KENNEY.

Term expires April 30, 1916.

SAMUEL CARR.

Term expires April 30, 1918.

LIBRARIAN.

HORACE G. WADLIN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, organized in 1852, are now incorporated under the provisions of Chapter 114, of the Acts of 1878, as amended. The Board for 1852 was a preliminary organization; that for 1853 made the first annual report. At first the Board consisted of one alderman and one common councilman and five citizens at large, until 1867, when a revised ordinance made it to consist of one alderman, two common councilmen and six citizens at large, two of whom retired, unless re-elected, each year, while the members from the City Council were elected yearly. In 1878 the organization of the Board was changed to include one alderman, one councilman, and five citizens at large, as before 1867; and in 1885, by the provisions of the amended city charter, the representation of the City Government upon the Board by an alderman and a councilman was abolished, leaving the Board as at present, consisting of five citizens at large, appointed by the Mayor, for five-year terms, the term of one member expiring each year. The following citizens at large have been members of the Board since its organization in 1852:

ABBOTT, SAMUEL APPLETON BROWNE, A.M., 1879-95.

APPLETON, THOMAS GOLD, A.M., 1852-56.

BENTON, JOSIAH HENRY, LL.D., 1894-

BIGELOW, JOHN PRESCOTT, A.M., 1852-68.

BOWDITCH, HENRY INGERSOLL, M.D., 1865-67.

BOWDITCH, HENRY PICKERING, M.D., 1894-1902.

BOYLE, THOMAS FRANCIS, 1902-1912.

BRAMAN, JARVIS DWIGHT, 1869-72.

BRETT, JOHN ANDREW, 1912-

CARR, SAMUEL, 1895-96, 1908-

CHASE, GEORGE BIGELOW, A.M., 1876-85.

CLARKE, JAMES FREEMAN, D.D., 1878-88.

CURTIS, DANIEL SARGENT, A.M., 1873-75.

DeNORMANDIE, JAMES, D.D., 1895-1908.

DWIGHT, THOMAS, M.D., 1899-1908.

EVERETT, EDWARD, LL.D., 1852-64.

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD, LL.D., 1875-79.

GREEN, SAMUEL ABBOTT, M.D., 1868-78.

GREENOUGH, WILLIAM WHITWELL, 1856-88.

HAYNES, HENRY WILLIAMSON, A.M., 1880-94.

HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN, LL.D., 1872-75; 76-77.
 KENNEY, WILLIAM FRANCIS, A.M., 1908-
 LEWIS, WESTON, 1868-79.
 LEWIS, WINSLOW, M.D., 1867.
 LINCOLN, SOLOMON, A.M., 1897-1907.
 MANN, ALEXANDER, D.D., 1908-
 MORTON, ELLIS WESLEY, 1870-73.
 PIERCE, PHINEAS, 1888-94.
 PRINCE, FREDERICK OCTAVIUS, A.M., 1888-99.
 PUTNAM, GEORGE, D.D., 1868-77.
 RICHARDS, WILLIAM REUBEN, A.M., 1889-95.
 SHURTLEFF, NATHANIEL BRADSTREET, 1852-68.
 THOMAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LL.D., 1877-78.
 TICKNOR, GEORGE, LL.D., 1852-66.
 WALKER, FRANCIS AMASA, LL.D., 1896.
 WHIPPLE, EDWIN PERCY., A.M., 1867-70.
 WHITMORE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M., 1885-88.
 WINSOR, JUSTIN, LL.D., 1867-68.

The HON. EDWARD EVERETT was President of the Board from 1852 to 1864; GEORGE TICKNOR, in 1865; WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH, from 1866 to April, 1888; PROF. HENRY W. HAYNES, from May 7, 1888, to May 12, 1888; SAMUEL A. B. ABBOTT, May 12, 1888, to April 30, 1895; HON. F. O. PRINCE, October 8, 1895, to May 8, 1899; SOLOMON LINCOLN, May 12, 1899, to October 15, 1907; REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE, January 31, 1908, to May 8, 1908; JOSIAH H. BENTON, since May 8, 1908.

LIBRARIANS.

(From 1858 to 1877, the chief executive officer was entitled Superintendent.)

CAPEN, EDWARD, *Librarian*, May 13, 1852 - December 16, 1874.
 JEWETT, CHARLES C., *Superintendent*, 1858 - January 9, 1868.
 WINSOR, JUSTIN, LL.D., *Superintendent*, February 25, 1868 - September 30, 1877.
 GREEN, SAMUEL A., M.D., *Trustee, Acting Librarian*, October 1, 1877 - September 30, 1878.
 CHAMBERLAIN, MELLEN, LL.D., *Librarian*, October 1, 1878 - September 30, 1890.
 DWIGHT, THEODORE F., *Librarian*, April 13, 1892 - April 30, 1894.
 PUTNAM, HERBERT, LL.D., *Librarian*, February 11, 1895 - April 30, 1899.
 WHITNEY, JAMES L., *Acting Librarian*, March 31, 1899 - December 21, 1899; *Librarian*, December 22, 1899 - January 31, 1903.
 WADLIN, HORACE G., LITT.D., *Librarian*, since February 1, 1903.

LIBRARY SYSTEM, FEBRUARY 1, 1914.

DEPARTMENTS.	OPENED.
Central Library, Copley Sq. Established May 2, 1854.	Mar. 11, 1895
East Boston Branch, Austin School Bldg., Paris St.	Jan. 28, 1871
§South Boston Branch, 372 Broadway	May 1, 1872
Roxbury Branch, 46 Millmont St.	July, 1873
†Charlestown Branch, Monument Sq.	*Jan., 1874
†Brighton Branch, Academy Hill Rd.	*Jan., 1874
‡Dorchester Branch, Arcadia, cor. Adams St.	Jan. 25, 1874
§South End Branch, 397 Shawmut Ave.	Aug., 1877
†Jamaica Plain Branch, Sedgwick, cor. South St.	Sept., 1877
‡West Roxbury Branch, Centre, near Mt. Vernon St.	*Jan. 6, 1880
†West End Branch, Cambridge, cor. Lynde St.	Feb. 1, 1896
‡Upham's Corner Branch, Columbia Rd., cor. Bird St.	Mar. 16, 1896
†Hyde Park Branch, Harvard Ave., cor. Winthrop St.	*Jan. 1, 1912
†North End Branch, 3A North Bennet St.	Feb. 27, 1913
Station A. Lower Mills Reading Room, Washington St.	June 7, 1875
“ B. Roslindale Reading Room, Washington St., cor. Ash- land St.	Dec. 3, 1878
“ D. Mattapan Reading Room, 727 Walk Hill St.	Dec. 27, 1881
“ E. Neponset Reading Room, 362 Neponset Ave.	Jan. 1, 1883
“ F. Mt. Bowdoin Reading Room, Washington, cor. Eldon St.	Nov. 1, 1886
“ G. Allston Reading Room, 6 Harvard Ave.	Mar. 11, 1889
“ J. Codman Square Reading Room, Washington, cor. Nor- folk St.	Nov. 12, 1890
“ N. Mt. Pleasant Reading Room, Dudley, cor. Magazine St.	Apr. 29, 1892
“ P. Broadway Extension Reading Room, 13 Broadway Extension	Jan. 16, 1896
“ R. Warren Street Reading Room, 390 Warren St.	May 1, 1896
“ S. Roxbury Crossing Reading Room, 1154 Tremont St.	Jan. 18, 1897
“ T. Boylston Station Reading Room, The Lamartine, De- pot Sq.	Nov. 1, 1897
“ Z. Orient Heights Reading Room, 1030 Bennington St.	June 25, 1901
“ 23. City Point Reading Room, Municipal Building, Broad- way	July 18, 1906
“ 24. Parker Hill Reading Room, 1518 Tremont St.	July 15, 1907

*As a branch. †In building owned by City, and exclusively devoted to library uses. ‡In City building, in part devoted to other municipal uses. §Occupies rented rooms. ¶The lessee of the Fellows Atheneum, a private library association.

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TO HIS HONOR JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR, — The Board of Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston present the following report of its condition and affairs for the year ending January 31, 1914, being their sixty-second annual report.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The Board organized on May 5, 1913, by the election of Josiah H. Benton as President, William F. Kenney, Vice President, and Della Jean Deery, Clerk.

Samuel Carr, a member of the Board, was reappointed, and qualified for the term ending April 30, 1918.

RECEIPTS OF THE LIBRARY.

The receipts of the Library are of two classes: First, those which are to be expended by the Trustees in the maintenance of the Library. These consist of the annual appropriation by the City Council, and the income from Trust funds, given to the Trustees but invested by the City Treasurer under the direction of the Finance Committee of the City. During the past year these receipts were as follows:

Annual appropriation	\$380,000.00
Income from Trust funds	18,277.13
Unexpended balance of Trust fund income of previous years	18,632.19
Total	<hr/> \$416,909.32

Second, receipts which are accounted for and paid into the City treasury for general municipal purposes. These consist of receipts from fines for the detention of books, from sales of finding lists, bulletins, and catalogues; from commissions paid for

the use of telephone facilities; from sales of waste; from payments for lost books; and from money found in the Library. These receipts, during the year, have been as follows:

From fines	\$6,099.81
From sales of catalogues, etc.	67.52
From telephone commissions	227.10
From sales of waste	94.88
From payments for lost books	399.27
From money found in the Library	14.64
Total	<u>\$6,903.22</u>

The \$399.27 received for lost books, being received only to replace lost library property is, when paid into the City treasury, added to the appropriation for library maintenance. A balance sheet showing all the receipts and expenditures of the Library Department in detail is hereinafter contained.

CITY APPROPRIATION.

Nearly all the money which the Trustees can use for the maintenance and working of the Library system comes from the annual appropriation by the City Council.

During the past ten years the estimates of the Trustees, the recommendations by the Mayor, and the amounts appropriated by the City Council have been as follows:

	ESTIMATES OF TRUSTEES.	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY MAYOR.	AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY CITY COUNCIL.
1904	320,414.00	300,000.00	305,000.00
1905	325,465.00	310,000.00	310,000.00
1906	324,550.00	320,000.00	324,550.00
1907	326,100.00	325,000.00	325,000.00
1908	332,800.00	325,000.00	310,000.00
1909	335,200.00	335,200.00	349,455.00
1910	351,978.00	351,978.00	351,978.00
1911	359,497.00	355,200.00	355,200.00
1912	374,665.00	367,165.00	367,165.00
1913	391,996.00	380,000.00	380,000.00

The appropriations for these ten years have averaged \$6,431 less than the estimates of the Board. In 1906 and 1910 the appropriations equalled the estimates, but in 1913 the appropriation was \$11,996 less than the estimate. This is not said

by way of complaint, because we are aware of the limitations which necessarily govern the Council in making appropriations for maintenance. It is only stated to dispell the illusion which the Examining Committee and many others seem to have that the Trustees have only to ask for money to get it.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Central Library and the branches open and their work begins at nine o'clock in the morning. The reading-room stations open in the afternoon at varying hours, most of them at two o'clock. The service continues until ten o'clock at night at the Central Library Building and at the West End Branch, and until nine at the other branches and reading-room stations except during the summer months. From June 15 until September 15 the Central Library and West End Branch are closed at nine o'clock. The other branches and reading rooms during a shorter period close earlier than in winter, most of them at six o'clock. The Central Library is in operation 102 week days of twelve hours each, 203 week days of thirteen hours each, 17 Sundays of nine hours each, and 35 Sundays and two holidays of ten hours each, making an aggregate of 359 days, 4,680 hours, during each twelve months.

The Sunday service as now arranged includes the Central Library and the West End Branch throughout the year. All the other branches (except the West Roxbury Branch, which has no Sunday service) and the eight largest reading rooms provide Sunday service from November 1 to May 1 only. The hours are as follows:

At the Central Library and West End Branch, from twelve o'clock to ten o'clock, except that the closing hour is nine o'clock from June 15 until September 15. At the South End Branch from twelve o'clock to nine o'clock. At the other branches, and at the eight largest reading rooms (namely, Allston, Codman Square, Broadway Extension, Warren Street, Roxbury Crossing, Boylston Station, City Point, Parker Hill), from two o'clock to nine o'clock. At all of these reading rooms, except Codman Square the room is closed from six to seven o'clock.

The total number of hours of Sunday service provided annually at the Central Library and at the West End Branch is 507 each; at the South End Branch, 234 hours; at the other branches, and at the Codman Square Reading Room, 182 hours each; and at the following reading rooms: Allston, Broadway Extension, Warren Street, Roxbury Crossing, Boylston Station, City Point, Parker Hill, 156 hours each.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

During the year, 37,606 volumes have been added to the Library collection, as compared with 35,538 added in 1912. Of these, 27,316 were purchased, 6,855 were given to the Library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the Central Library 11,860 volumes and 15,466 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations.

The total amount expended for books, including \$7,452.72 for periodicals, \$2,000 for newspapers, and \$823.36 for photographs, was \$49,094.70, or about 12.3 per cent of the entire expense of the Library for all purposes.

The corresponding expenditure for the year 1912 was \$50,264.51, including \$7,133.18 for periodicals, \$2,000.00 for newspapers, and \$1,022.19 for photographs, or, about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the Library.

The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.42 per volume, as against \$1.50 in 1912. Of the books purchased, 22,445 were bought from money appropriated by the City, at an average cost of \$1.02 a volume, and 4,871 were bought with the income of Trust funds, at an average cost of \$3.23 a volume. The corresponding figures for 1912 were: bought from City appropriation, 20,087; average cost \$1.18. From Trust funds income, 4,687; average cost, \$3.27.

BOOK CIRCULATION AND USE OF THE LIBRARY.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 260,965 volumes at the Central Library, compared with 264,507

issued in 1912, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading-room stations 82,782 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,300,348 volumes for direct home use. The corresponding figures in 1912 were 77,325 and 1,211,310. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 204,878 volumes, as against 191,736 issued in 1912, making the entire issue for use outside the Library buildings 1,848,973 volumes, as compared with 1,744,878 in 1912.

The use of the Library for general reference and study is unrestricted. It is therefore impracticable to record this use statistically. Its extent, however, is shown by the fact that about half a million call slips for the table use of books in Bates Hall in the Central Library alone are required during the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the Central Library and in the branches is doubtless many times greater than the home use of book drawn out upon cards.

BINDING AND REPAIR OF BOOKS.

During the year 38,530 volumes have been bound in the Bindery, as against 42,492 in 1912. Beside this, a large amount of miscellaneous work has been completed, such as the folding, stitching and trimming of 183,423 library publications, compared with 154,451 in 1912, and the mounting of maps and photographs, the repairing of books, the making of periodical covers, etc. The expense of performing this necessary miscellaneous work is equivalent to about 17 per cent of the total expense of the Department. The ability to do it promptly in our own bindery, greatly promotes the convenience, economy and efficiency of the library work.

LIBRARY COÖPERATION WITH SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Trustees continue to coöperate with the educational work of the schools, and, during the past year, the Library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 139 public and

parochial schools, 62 engine houses and 36 other institutions, and sends out upon the average from the Central Library, about 414 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. The number of volumes sent on deposit from the Central Library through the branch system was 53,361, of which 10,533 were sent to schools. There were also sent from the branches themselves and from two of the largest reading rooms 44,217 volumes on deposit, distributed among 157 places. Of these, 18,148 were sent to schools. That is to say, not only is the collection of the Central Library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

NORTH END BRANCH.

The new North End Branch building, fully described in our report last year, was opened February 27, 1913. The enlargement of the privileges of the Library, made possible by the completion of this well-arranged building, is much appreciated by the public in this congested district of the City.

The Dante Memorial bas-relief and tablet, the work of Luciano Campise, sculptor, given to the City by the Boston Branch of the Società Dante Alighieri, as noted in our last report, was placed on the north wall of the reading room for adults, and was unveiled, with suitable ceremonies, on Sunday, June 14, 1913.

During the winter a course of free talks on vocational subjects has been given in the Lecture Hall by competent speakers, and, in coöperation with the Società Dante Alighieri, a course of five free lectures in Italian, with stereopticon, has been given by Signorina Amy A. Bernardy.

CHARLESTOWN BRANCH.

The new building for the Charlestown Branch, corner of Monument Square and Monument Avenue, which was put

under contract in July, 1912, has been completed, and was opened to public use November 14, 1913.

The building is of brick, with architectural features of Indiana limestone. The principal entrances are on Monument Square, one opening to the Children's Reading Room, 36 feet by 75 feet in size, on the first floor, the other leading to the Reading Room for Adults, of the same size, on the second floor. The high basement contains a lecture room, with a separate entrance from Monument Avenue. This room is provided with 240 chairs, and is to be devoted to class work, lectures, and other public uses appropriate to the Library. In the basement are also storerooms, a lunch room for the staff, heating apparatus and fuel rooms. In the arrangement of the building and in its fittings every provision has been made for the effective operation of the Branch as a modern public library. The books are arranged on open shelves, so that the public may have direct access to them without formality. The interior finish and furnishings are of oak, the stairs of marble, and incombustible construction has been used throughout. The Architects were Fox & Gale, and the Contractors, McGahey & O'Connor. The appropriation for building, site and furnishings was \$72,200, and the expenditures to date are as follows:

Site (including building thereon and brokerage)	\$15,150.00
Payments on contract	39,981.00
Architects' commission, on account	2,243.17
Furniture and fixtures	3,306.56
Advertising and minor items	23.46
Total	<u>\$60,704.19</u>

The amount remaining unexpended, \$11,495.81, is required to complete final payments on contract.

EAST BOSTON BRANCH.

The site for this building, 276-282 Meridian Street, with the buildings thereon, selected by the Trustees, January 28, was approved by His Honor the Mayor, January 31, and on the 19th of April proposals were solicited, by advertisement, upon

plans prepared by James E. McLaughlin, Architect. The following proposals were received:

John F. Griffin Co.	\$65,394.00
A. Varnerin Co.	67,857.00
Connors Bros. Co.	68,079.00
J. E. Locatelli Co., Inc.	71,193.00
McGahey & O'Connor	73,075.00
Geo. A. Cahill	73,313.00
Patrick Rich	75,875.00
Whiton & Haynes Co.	78,300.00
Mack Bros.	80,565.00
Joseph Slotnik	83,500.00
Hapgood, Frost Co.	86,786.00

The John F. Griffin Company were the lowest bidders, their proposal was accepted, and a contract made with them for the construction of the building. It will be completed early in the spring, and the East Boston Branch will then be operated in a structure properly arranged for its important work.

The appropriation, for this building, including site and furnishings is \$100,000. The expenditures to date have been as follows:

Cost of site, including brokerage	\$20,500.00
Payments on contract	32,355.25
Architect's commission, on account	2,932.48
Advertising	3.90
Total	<u>\$55,791.63</u>

The unexpended balance of the appropriation, \$44,208.37, is sufficient to meet the remaining contract obligations and the expense of furnishings.

CITY POINT READING ROOM.

This Reading Room was removed to the new quarters provided for it in the new municipal building on the Perkins Institution lot on Broadway, and opened to the public there on January 21, 1914.

The arrangements for the reading room in this building are excellent. A separate entrance is provided, apart from other departments in the building, the floor space is adequate to our present requirements, and the furnishings are in every way adapted to our needs.

BROADWAY EXTENSION, MT. PLEASANT AND ROSLINDALE
READING ROOMS.

Provision has been made for these reading rooms, in new municipal buildings in process of erection. For all of them the requirements of the library have been met, and when the buildings are completed the reading rooms will be provided with rooms adequate to their needs, and far superior to the leased premises heretofore occupied.

ANDREW SQUARE AND FANEUIL READING ROOMS.

The City Council, at the suggestion and with the approval of the Mayor, has authorized the establishment of reading rooms in the Andrew Square district of South Boston and in the Faneuil district of Brighton. For establishing each reading room an appropriation of \$3,500 was made by the Council, and arrangements are now going forward for opening these rooms as soon as the premises selected for them have been made ready. The Andrew Square Reading Room will be established in the Nolen Building, 392-394 Dorchester Street, and the Faneuil Reading Room in a building on Brooks Street formerly known as the Brooks Street Chapel. These buildings are centrally located with reference to the population of the districts, and will provide suitable and convenient quarters for our purpose. The rental of the Reading Room in Andrew Square is \$780 a year and the rental of the Reading Room on Brooks St. is \$650 a year, each exclusive of heating and care. These rentals and the expenses of heating and care do not come out of the \$7,000 appropriation for establishing the rooms; but must be paid from the general maintenance fund of the Library.

As we have frequently stated, after the appropriations for establishing such reading rooms as these are exhausted the annual expense of operating them must be borne by the general appropriation for the Library, which is constantly increasing by reason of factors over which the Trustees have no control.

BEQUEST OF MEHITABLE C. C. WILSON.

The Library received on October 10, 1913, notice of a bequest under the will of Mehitable C. C. Wilson, of Cambridge, amounting to \$1,000. Of this sum, \$866.13, being 78 per cent of the total, with interest at 6 per cent for one year, has been paid to the Trustees, and sent to the City Treasurer to be funded as the "Mehitable C. C. Wilson Fund," for the purchase of books.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914.

The estimates of the amount required for the maintenance of the Library during the coming year, sent in as required by City ordinance, amount to \$430,619. This is an increase of a little more than 13 per cent over the estimated expenditures of the present year. But the amount that was appropriated by the Council last year was \$11,996, or about 3 per cent less than the Trustees asked for, and was not sufficient to enable the Library to be operated to the point of highest efficiency. Even in the upkeep of the plant we were obliged to defer certain repairs which would have been carried out if the funds at our command had permitted.

In the estimates presented the following specific increases are provided for:

1. In the printing department, \$2,000 to meet the second payment on account of new linotype machines acquired in 1912. This is in the nature of a capital expenditure, not current maintenance, and is imperative.

2. Under the head of repairs, \$800 has been included for extensive repairs of the wiring system at the Central Library to meet the requirements of the Wire Department of the City. This wiring, chiefly for table and bookcase lighting in certain reading rooms was put in some time ago, and does not conform to modern methods. This expenditure is imperative.

3. An allowance of \$9,764, about 31½ per cent of the present authorized salary schedule, is included to meet changes in trade union scale, to employees affected thereby, and to provide for

other equitable salary increases during the year. No other allowance is made for individual salary increases above the schedule now fixed as shown in the detailed estimate sheets.

There are in the regular service of the Library 320 persons and those required in the Sunday and evening and extra service raise the total number of persons who must be paid to 573. This number has been and will be increased during the coming year by about 25, at an estimated increase in expense of about \$15,000. This gives about \$600 a year or about \$12.00 a week for this additional service. It surely is not too much. About \$23,000 is estimated to be required for other necessary expenses, caused largely by the opening of new branch buildings and stations requiring additional expense for fuel, light, cleaning, transportation, and the proper care of the enlarged buildings with many other minor items. It will all be required in our judgment for the proper maintenance of the Library during the coming year. This is not an unreasonable burden upon the tax levy. The expense of the whole Library system last year was only 25 cents of the \$17.20 of the tax levy. This increase asked for this year is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents of the tax levy, which will make the total expense of running the Library about 28 cents of the tax rate.

THE NEED OF ADDITIONAL BOOKS FOR BRANCH USE.

We desire to call attention to the immediate and imperative necessity of an appropriation for additional copies of standard books for the branches and for the deposit collection of the branches. We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of such books. This matter we shall deal with in a communication to Your Honor early in the coming year. We wish now to say that it is a need which is imperative and as to which something must be done.

RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

We repeat our previous recommendations for some provision which will enable the Trustees to retire employees who

become worn out in the service of the Library. The Examining Committee in 1910 said in its report "it is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund to which resort can be had in the emergencies of life which confront or are likely to confront them." In this statement, as we then said, we entirely concur, and we wish again to press earnestly upon the consideration of the City Government and of the people of the City, the importance, not only from humanitarian but also from business considerations, of some provision which will render it unnecessary to retain in our service those who have been worn out by years of work in it. Their retirement with suitable provision for their proper support is demanded, not only because it is humane but because it is for the best business interests of the City.

There is a means at hand which could easily be used, and would in our judgment be sufficient for this purpose. The fines which are imposed and collected by the Library upon overdue books and are now paid into the City Treasury, amount to about \$6,000 each year. If this sum, which is really an income that the Library creates by imposing fines and collecting them in small sums, could be placed at the disposal of the Trustees to be expended in their discretion in the retirement of superannuated employees, we think it would accomplish our purpose.

TRUST FUNDS.

The Trust Funds, that is, property given to the Trustees in trust for the uses of the Library, are by law required to be invested by the City Treasurer under the direction of the Finance Committee of the City.

A detailed statement of these funds and the income therefrom is contained in the report of the City Auditor, but a condensed statement of the funds is as follows:

Artz Fund	\$ 10,000.00
Bates Fund	50,000.00
Bigelow Fund	1,000.00
Robert Charles Billings Fund	100,000.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$161,000.00</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$161,000.00
Bowditch Fund	10,000.00
Bradlee Fund	1,000.00
Joseph H. Center Fund	39,543.14
Henry Sargent Codman Memorial Fund	2,854.41
Cutter Fund	4,000.00
"Elizabeth Fund" under Matchett will	25,000.00
Daniel Sharp Ford Fund	6,000.00
Franklin Club Fund	1,000.00
Green Fund	2,000.00
Charlotte Harris Fund	10,000.00
Thomas B. Harris Fund	1,000.00
Abbott Lawrence Fund	10,000.00
Edward Lawrence Fund	500.00
Mrs. John A. Lewis Fund	5,000.00
Charles Greely Loring Memorial Fund	500.00
Charles Mead Fund	2,500.00
John Boyle O'Reilly Fund	1,000.00
Phillips Fund	30,000.00
Pierce Fund	5,000.00
Scholfield Fund	61,800.00
South Boston Branch Library Trust Fund	100.00
Ticknor Fund	4,000.00
William C. Todd Newspaper Fund	50,000.00
Townsend Fund	4,000.00
Treadwell Fund	13,987.69
Nathan A. Tufts Fund	10,131.77
Twentieth Regiment Memorial Fund	5,000.00
Alice Lincoln Whitney Fund	1,825.98
Total	\$468,742.99

The income of these Trust Funds is used only for the purchase of books, and the income of \$154,533 can be used only for books in special classes of literature or to be placed in certain designated Branches or departments of the Library. The income of \$121,750 must be spent for books designated as of "permanent value" only. The income of only \$192,500 is unrestricted.

Besides the amount enumerated the Trustees have received and paid to the City Treasurer the sum of \$2,314.79 under a bequest of James L. Whitney, formerly librarian, to be held and used for bibliographical purposes; and, from the same source, the sum of \$765.43 to be added to the amount of the Alice Lincoln Whitney Fund, which is included in the foregoing statement. They have also received and paid to the City Treasurer, as previously herein noted the sum of \$866.13 part payment of the principal of the Mehitable C. C. Wilson Fund.

The City Treasurer also holds \$399.54, unexpended balance of the Patrick F. Sullivan bequest of \$5,000, to be used for the purchase of standard catholic books under the terms of Mr. Sullivan's will.

PUBLIC TOILET ROOMS AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

The position of the public toilet rooms at the Central Library is open to just criticism. When the new building was built these rooms were placed on the principal floor, side by side, opening from the main corridor. It was soon found impossible to operate them properly in that prominent position, and they were removed to the rear part of the building, the entrance being through the courtyard arcade. The room for men is in the basement and that for women on the first floor, but the approaches are in common, and the rooms themselves are not as large or as well adapted to their purpose as they should be.

The proper care of these toilet rooms has always been complicated by the resort to them of persons who are not patrons of the Library. There is no public comfort station near Copley Square, as there should be, and during certain hours of the day the general public use of the Library toilet conveniences is embarrassing to those for whom these rooms were especially intended. The difficulty continually increases, and it is imperative that something be done to overcome it.

It would be possible to place toilet rooms in the basement in a better location and to separate the approaches entirely, to equip the rooms with modern fittings of a better type than now in use, and to subject them to closer supervision. We regard this matter as urgent and requiring immediate attention. It would involve an expenditure of at least \$10,000, according to an estimate obtained by the Trustees sometime ago. It is plain that this rearrangement can not be carried out unless the expense is provided for by special appropriation.

ANNUAL INVENTORY

An annual inventory is made at the end of each year of the personal property of the Library, except books and other material shown on the catalogue or included in the catalogue shelf list.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

As required by the City Ordinance, we appointed an Examining Committee for this year, and joined the President of the Library Board with it, as Chairman. The names of those persons who were appointed and who have served as members of the Committee are as follows:

Mr. Timothy J. Ahern.	Mr. Albert Levis.
Mrs. Elisha S. Boland.	Dr. George A. McEvoy.
Mr. Sewall C. Brackett.,	Mrs. Colin W. Macdonald.
Mrs. R. Brindisi.	Rev. Timothy J. Mahoney.
Mr. George E. Cabot.	Mr. Henry B. Miner.
Miss Alice R. Cole.	Mr. Hugh Nawn.
Mr. John F. Cronin.	Mr. John Ritchie, Jr.
Mr. John S. Flanagan.	Mr. John J. Sheehan.
Mr. Charles C. Haines.	Rev. Philo W. Sprague.
Mr. James F. Hopkins.	Mr. Arthur L. Spring.
Mr. M. A. deWolfe Howe.	Mr. Michael J. Sughrue.
Mr. Arthur S. Johnson.	Mrs. William Taylor.
Rev. Joseph V. Tracy, D.D.	

In order to enable this Committee to perform its duties with convenience and efficiency the following sub-committees were appointed:

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

This Committee considered the administration of the Library, its working as an entire system, including the Central Library and all Branches and Reading-room Stations, and, in connection with this, its financial management, including the sources from which its revenue is derived, and the manner in which it is expended. Its members were:

MR. CABOT, <i>Chairman</i> .	
MR. NAWN.	MR. SPRING.
MR. JOHNSON.	

BOOKS AND FINE ARTS.

This Committee gave attention to all matters connected with the acquisition and use of books and other library material, and to the Department of the Fine Arts and Music. Its members were:

MR. HOPKINS, <i>Chairman</i> .	
MISS COLE.	MR. HOWE.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

This Committee examined and considered all matters connected with the Departments of Printing and Binding, with special attention to the expenses of the Departments and the products of each of them. Its members were:

MR. RITCHIE, *Chairman*.

MR. CABOT.

BRANCHES AND READING-ROOM STATIONS.

It was thought best to divide the Branches and Reading-room Stations into groups in different parts of the City, and appoint a Committee of three to examine and report with regard to each group. These groups and the several Committees thus appointed were as follows:

SOUTH BOSTON AND SOUTH END BRANCHES, CITY POINT AND BROADWAY EXTENSION
READING ROOMS.

REV. T. J. MAHONEY, *Chairman*.

DR. McEVOY.

MRS. BOLAND.

CHARLESTOWN AND EAST BOSTON BRANCHES, ORIENT HEIGHTS READING ROOM.

MRS. TAYLOR, *Chairman*.

MR. FLANAGAN.

REV. P. W. SPRAGUE.

BRIGHTON, JAMAICA PLAIN, WEST ROXBURY AND HYDE PARK BRANCHES, ROSLINDALE,
BOYLSTON STATION, WARREN STREET, ROXBURY CROSSING, PARKER
HILL AND ALLSTON READING ROOMS.

MR. MINER, *Chairman*.

MR. BRACKETT.

REV. J. V. TRACY.

DORCHESTER, ROXBURY AND UPHAM'S CORNER BRANCHES, CODMAN SQUARE, MT.
PLEASANT, MT. BOWDOIN, LOWER MILLS, MATTAPAN AND NEPONSET
READING ROOMS.

MR. CRONIN, *Chairman*.

MR. AHERN.

MR. SHEEHAN.

WEST END AND NORTH END BRANCHES.

MR. LEVIS, *Chairman*.

MR. SUGHRUE.

MRS. BRINDISI.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AND WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

This Committee gave special attention to the work which the Library is doing for children and also to what it is doing in connection with schools,

with regard not only to the way in which the work is done, but also as to its extension and its limitation. Its members were:

MR. HAINES, *Chairman*.

MRS. MACDONALD.

MRS. TAYLOR.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of receiving the reports of the work of the various other sub-committees, and preparing a draft report of the Examining Committee to be considered by it in a meeting of all its members, and for any other general purpose connected with the examination of the Library system, a sub-committee, called the General Committee, was appointed. Its members were:

MR. HOWE, *Chairman*.

MR. MINER.

MISS COLE.

The report of the Committee is hereto annexed and included as part of this report.

CONCLUSION.

The Trustees have held regular weekly meetings during the entire year except in the summer months. One or more of them have visited all the branches and reading room stations at least once during the year, and have given constant supervision to the construction of the Charlestown Branch building and the East Boston Branch building. The Library affairs have moved smoothly and well during the year, owing to the loyal and faithful service of the librarian and heads of departments and other persons in our employ. We are glad to be able to commend the substantially uniform excellence of their work.

JOSIAH H. BENTON,
WILLIAM F. KENNEY,
SAMUEL CARR,
ALEXANDER MANN,
JOHN A. BRETT.

BALANCE SHEET, RECEIPTS AND

DR.

CENTRAL LIBRARY AND BRANCHES:

To expenditures for salaries —

General administration	\$204,809.52
Sunday and evening force	28,050.37

\$232,859.89

To expenditure for books —

From City appropriation	\$23,707.74
Trust funds income	15,503.93
Carnegie gift, Galatea collection	35.49
Sullivan bequest	394.82

39,641.98

To general expenditures —

Newspapers from Todd fund income	\$2,000.00
Periodicals	7,452.72
Furniture and fixtures	4,940.28
Gas	2,863.10
Electric lighting	2,890.39
Cleaning	9,275.80
Small supplies	3,890.68
Ice	231.74
Stationery	2,037.58
Rents	14,710.64
Fuel	13,268.70
Repairs	3,680.40
Freights and cartage	1,963.33
Transportation between Central and Branches	5,299.20
Telephone service	647.94
Postage and telegrams	1,074.00
Typewriting	16.25
Travelling expenses (including street carfares on library service)	452.66
Grounds	267.31
Lecture account (including lantern slides and operator)	259.23
Miscellaneous expense	764.63

77,986.58

PRINTING DEPARTMENT:

To expenditures for salaries \$7,208.42

To general expenditures —

Stock	2,169.10
Equipment	68.44
Electric light and power	77.17
Contract work	469.52
Rent	450.00
Freights and cartage	158.20
Insurance	258.14
Gas	255.92
Cleaning	153.15
Small supplies, ice, repairs, furniture and fixtures	74.63

11,342.69

Carried forward

\$361,831.14

EXPENSES, JANUARY 31, 1914.

		CR.
By CITY APPROPRIATION, 1913-14	\$380,000.00	
Income from Trust funds	18,277.13	
Interest credited on bank deposits	66.58	
Payments received for lost books	399.27	
Sullivan bequest	394.82	
By transfer, by City Auditor, from unexpended balances of other City appropriations	414.28	
	<hr/>	\$399,552.08
By BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD, FEBRUARY 1, 1913:		
Trust funds income on deposit in London	\$1,899.73	
City appropriation on deposit in London	1,378.18	
Trust funds income balance, City Treasury	16,732.46	
Carnegie gift for Galatea collection	315.28	
	<hr/>	20,325.65

Carried forward

\$419,877.73

BALANCE SHEET, RECEIPTS AND

DR.		
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$361,831.14
BINDING DEPARTMENT:		
	To expenditures for salaries	\$29,296.04
	To general expenditures —	
	Stock	3,591.71
	Equipment	671.00
	Electric light and power	85.20
	Contract work	9.25
	Rent	1,350.00
	Freights and cartage	747.50
	Insurance	169.50
	Gas	55.70
	Cleaning	155.05
	Small supplies, ice, repairs, furniture and fixtures	158.72
		<hr/>
		36,289.67
TO AMOUNT PAID INTO CITY TREASURY:		
	From fines	\$6,099.81
	Sales of catalogues, bulletins and lists	67.52
	Commisison on telephone stations	227.10
	Sale of waste paper	94.88
	Money found in Library	14.64
	Interest on deposit	66.58
		<hr/>
		6,570.53
TO BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 1914:		
	Trust funds income on deposit in London	\$6,950.24
	City appropriation on deposit in London	2,005.16
	Trust funds income balance, City Treasury	12,455.15
	Carnegie gift for Galatea collection	279.79
		<hr/>
		21,690.34
		<hr/>
		\$426,381.68

EXPENSES, JANUARY 31, 1914.

		CR.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$419,877.73
BY RECEIPTS:		
From fines	\$6,099.81	
Sales of catalogues, bulletins and lists	67.52	
Commisison on telephone stations	227.10	
Sale of waste paper	94.88	
Money found in Library	14.64	
	<hr/>	6,503.95

\$426,381.68

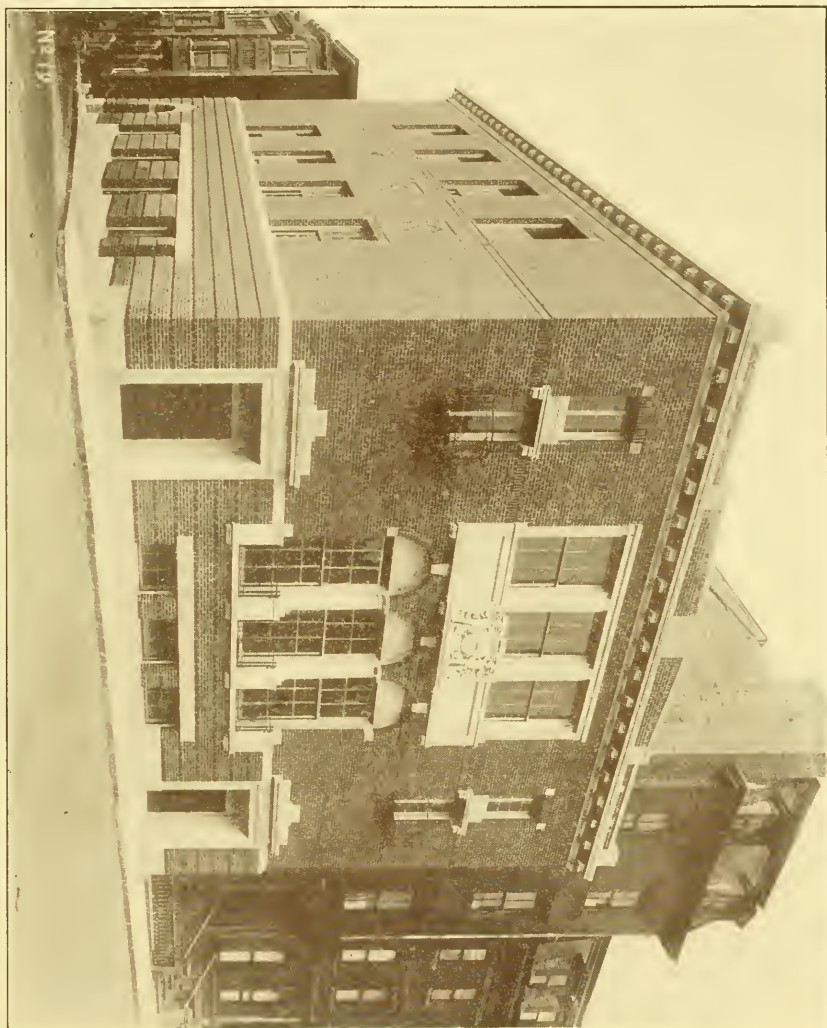
REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON,

Gentlemen:

We beg to transmit through you to the City Government the Report of the Examining Committee appointed by you, according to ordinance, and organized and guided by the President of your Board. Recognizing and acknowledging most heartily the pains and courtesy with which our organization was effected and our investigations were aided, we are yet obliged to question whether in future years it might not be possible to devise a system under which the work of this Committee might be rendered more effective. The question is raised rather with regard to a system which has gradually grown out of developing circumstances than in any spirit of criticism of its present application. Might not a smaller body, made up of persons not only qualified to make special investigations, but of ascertained willingness and freedom, in point of time, to pursue their inquiries with thoroughness, serve the City to better purpose than the Examining Committee, as now constituted, can hope to do? We are glad, in spite of this query, to take the situation as we have found it, and, as the result of three well-attended meetings of the entire committee, of various consultations of the sub-committees, and of much individual inquiry and thought, to present the following considerations:

In every institution with constantly extending fields of usefulness, the opportunities to spend money to advantage are prone to increase more rapidly than the funds. Previous Examining Committees have laid emphasis upon the fact that this is conspicuously true of the Boston Public Library. Our own inves-



NEW CHARLESTOWN BRANCH LIBRARY.

tigations have led us to the same conclusion. More money is needed for certain fundamental purposes. One of these is the purchase of books for the Central Library, for the Branch Libraries, for the Reading Rooms. In particular, the books for children are used so much that their condition renders constant replacement both desirable and, on sanitary grounds, necessary. Yet this replacement, through lack of funds, is often too long deferred or left undone. Additional funds, moreover, could be used, not only in the purchase of single copies of books, but also in enlarging the supply of duplicate copies in the fields of standard imaginative literature for children, of standard technical works and standard fiction. The demands of the Branch Libraries could thus be more satisfactorily met from the Central Library. Another of the fundamental purposes for which more money is needed is the increase of salaries — a subject to which a later paragraph of this report is devoted.

The sub-committees appointed by your Board have made investigations of special subjects. The Committee on Administration and Finance has considered some of the most important questions affecting the welfare of the Library. This committee has held several meetings at the Library, and in company with the Assistant Librarian has made a personal examination of all the departments with the exception of the Printing and Bindery Departments. The heads of these departments have been in all cases most courteous in explaining the work in their charge; and the members of the committee have individually given a considerable amount of time to familiarizing themselves thoroughly with the many intricate operations connected with the administration of the Library and its branches, as operated from the Central Library.

The General Committee joins with this sub-committee in repeating the recommendation in the report for 1913 that a definite amount of money should be appropriated for buying books each year in order that the annual supply of newly purchased books may be placed on a definite basis. We wish also to call attention again to the importance of Pension Legislation in connection with the Library employees. On this point the

General Committee begs to lay a special emphasis, believing it to be a point of the highest moment.

The method of distribution and exchange of books between the Central Library and its branches has been improved during the past year by the use of motor cars. It is encouraging to hear from the Librarian that a further extension of motor service is in contemplation.

The Committee on Administration and Finance is impressed with the lack of room in the Central Library which necessitates not only the housing of the departments of printing and binding elsewhere at cost and inconvenience, but also the use of the cellar for a stack. Either the policy of the Library must change soon or means must be secured for an extension of the present building. The latter seems the consistent course.

We desire, therefore, to bring to the attention of the City Government the fact that such extension is urgently needed. We beg to call special attention to the suggestion that there is a strip of land in the rear of the Central Library building which seems adequate to the needs of some years to come. The land on the Boylston Street end belongs to Boston University, and is unoccupied so far as buildings are concerned. The strip measures roughly 28 feet on Boylston St. by 128 feet deep, and contains between 3500 and 3600 square feet, assessed at \$21 per foot. On the Blagden Street end there are two buildings which it would be advisable to take. These estates, No. 15 and No. 17 Blagden Street, contain 4880 square feet, assessed for \$75,000, the total assessed valuation of the proposed taking therefore being in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

If this strip were seized for an addition to the Central Library, it would have certain advantages in point of convenience and expense. A building could probably be erected on this land for less than \$200,000. Ready access might be had through a passageway from Exeter Street, and shipments of books might here be made under cover instead of across a sidewalk. The addition would be large enough to add materially to the stack room, and perhaps afford a chance to re-arrange some of the utilities and afford greater space for the public rooms of the

Library. If the chance to re-arrange utilities could be seized for improving the public toilet rooms, a sorely needed betterment of bad conditions might well be accomplished. The top story, with roof lighting, would be admirably adapted for mechanical purposes. We are well aware that the adoption of the suggestion will involve a transaction of some magnitude, but the need for increased space is great and immediate, and the longer the meeting of this need is deferred, the more difficult the problem is likely to become.

Through the sub-committee on Books and Fine Arts we learn that the Ordering and Cataloguing Departments have been visited, and the work of Bates Hall and the Delivery Room has been inspected.

The system of ordering seems well devised to bring to the attention of the Trustees the books which ought to be purchased, and the processes of elimination seem equally well planned to exclude undesirable additions. The process of dealing with works of fiction, with the help of a Reading Committee made up of men and women of widely various interests and tastes, serves well the purpose of selecting the comparatively small number of novels and collected short stories which are purchased under the Library's system of limited supply in this field of literature. This system appears to be based upon a wise policy, not only in the service of the public, but also in the expenditure of the Library funds. Since the accession of a single novel means the purchase of twenty or more copies — to supply all the shelves, in different parts of the city, on which it must be placed — the limiting of purchases is imperative. A Reading Committee, made up of representatives of diverse races and religions, and acting merely in an advisory capacity, is well calculated to give the Trustees the help they need. We do not find that any racial or religious influence is predominant in the working of this plan.

The cataloguing is thorough from the technical point of view, and practical in its aids to the average unskilled seeker for books. The handling of books desired for use in Bates Hall and for home use appears as expeditious and exact as the physical conditions will permit.

In the practice of many necessary economies, it is highly important that the value of the Library to scholars in special fields should be maintained unimpaired by the failure to purchase any of the best fruits of scholarship. Is it not possible that some funds might be conserved for these special purchases by extending the coöperation which already exists between the Boston Public Library, the Harvard College Library, the Boston Athenaeum and the State Library? The details of any such arrangement, involving a special emphasis upon separate fields of purchase by the individual libraries, would have to be determined by the persons in charge of each. Especially in the binding of newspapers, perhaps the bulkiest volumes a library has to house, some economies by the avoidance of duplication in a single community may be practicable. The fact that the paper on which most of the daily journals are printed is destined to early dissolution makes such preservation a peculiarly thankless task. One newspaper in Greater New York prints a few copies of each issue on durable paper, for purposes of preservation. With encouragement from the libraries, might not other journals be persuaded to pursue the same course? Could not the Boston Public Library take the lead in such a movement?

The organization, work, resources, opportunities, and accomplishments of the Department of Fine Arts and Music have received close attention. This Department has, since its organization, been one of the most important influences in the Boston Public Library. The City of Boston is most fortunate in being the home of influential schools of art. It is a museum centre of importance. In musical education and in popular appreciation of music the city is probably second to none. Not only do these institutions and their student following turn to the Public Library for assistance and research, but the Library must meet the demands of its art-loving and art-studying citizens. The Department of Fine Arts and Music has reached a stage of usefulness at which its work may well be compared with that done in Bates Hall. On the occasions of many visits practically every table has been occupied by students working under the conditions which sooner or later must be amplified as the number seeking the use of the collections increases.

Only commendation can be offered concerning the work of the employees of the Department. This section of the Library administration requires unusual training, the broadest insight into important subjects, rare courtesy, and executive ability of the highest order. These desirable qualities in staff employees are not easily obtainable. The Boston Public Library is fortunate in possessing men and women of such training in the service of this department. Particularly we would recommend consideration of the hours of service given by certain members of the staff. The Library attendant, a teacher in very truth, must come to his or her work free from fatigue, refreshed by hours of reading or relaxation, and equipped with power to keep abreast of the times. This he or she cannot do if, for the sake of additional income, they give night service or Sunday service in addition to full daily hours. We believe it to be a short-sighted policy to wear out loyal workers before their time. We believe that Library hours in this department should not be longer than from nine to six o'clock, and we do not feel it consistent with the dignity of the work and the wide appreciation of this department on the part of the citizens of Boston to expect attendants to attain desired salaries by a system of night and Sunday work in addition to full daily service. The same objections to night and Sunday service are applicable throughout the staff of Library employees.

More assistance in the Fine Arts Department could be used to excellent advantage, especially in expediting the labeling, cataloguing, and general preparation of the photographs which are constantly coming to the Library in large quantities. As many as five thousand photographs which would undoubtedly be in valued active service if only prepared for public use have been seen waiting their turn on the preparation tables.

The growing use of the collection of lantern slides in the possession of the Library, now amounting approximately to forty five hundred examples, is a matter of special interest. There has been an increase in the number of slides circulated, which is probably close to three thousand examples for the current year. It is learned from inquiry that many Boston schools are, to a greater or less extent, purchasing collections for the several

school buildings, undoubtedly in many instances piling up duplicates purchased with money which could be made to go farther if the slide collection could be administered by some central body. This the Library is well equipped to do. It would seem as if some constructive scheme of coöperation between the School Committee and the Trustees of the Boston Public Library might be worked out under which annual appropriations might be expended by a joint committee made up of representatives of the School Board, the Trustees of the Library, and the Teaching Corps of the City of Boston.

The admirable Music Department offers unusual opportunities for study and reference. This department is used constantly by students and musicians and is managed with efficiency and success. The department is, like the others of the Public Library, outgrowing its quarters, but we would urge that the present setting for the music collection be improved by tinting the ceiling and by placing a few bas-reliefs of classic musical figures, already owned by the Library, in the large wall spaces. It would also be of value to the student and of interest to other visitors if autographs, rare programs, and short manuscripts were framed and hung in available places.

The sub-committee on Printing and Binding finds these departments housed in a commercial building at considerable distance from the Central Library. The disadvantages of this arrangement are obvious, including haulage, risk from fire which might destroy what is not to be replaced, and the handicaps attending the use of premises not particularly well adapted to the purposes. The committee believes this to be a strong reason, among others, for an extension of the Central Library which will again bring these departments within its walls.

The Bindery appears to be conducted with modern efficiency and needs more than anything else repair or replacement of a few worn-out machines. The Printing Office is known the world over as the pioneer in its line. Modern machines make it possible to handle all kinds of legitimate library composition and printing. Its main mechanical need seems to be additional sets of matrices for the linotypes.

The sub-committee appointed to inspect the South Boston and South End Branch libraries and the City Point and Broadway Extension Reading Rooms reports that the most obvious need of the South Boston Branch is a new building, or at least larger quarters more in keeping with the demands of a population of over eighty thousand people. There should be more books, and some provision for the separation of the adult and juvenile readers, to the manifest advantage of both. Meanwhile, the experiment of allowing the young girls to use the small reading room at present reserved for adults is suggested. It is realized that this plan is open to objection, but it offers the only means of relieving the overcrowding of the limited space now occupied by both boys and girls. The ceilings of this library are dingy and need whitening.

The South End Branch was found to be in a very satisfactory condition, but the lights in the upper room are much too high. Those directly over the tables should be lowered at least two feet, and should be shaded in order to give better service to the readers and to shield their eyes from the intolerable glare which now prevails.

Inasmuch as the City Point and Broadway Extension Reading Rooms are soon to be removed to new Municipal Buildings, no special recommendations are made in regard to them. The common demand for more books will doubtless be met in the new quarters which provide for more stacks and shelves, and certain improvements in administration can be made, when these reading rooms are established in new buildings. A word of special commendation must be said for the several custodians and their assistants, all of whom seem to be thoroughly interested in their work and to be rendering the best service possible under present conditions.

At the Charlestown Branch there is a crying need for a system of ventilation. Neither at this Branch nor in the East Boston Branch now in process of construction, has any provision been made for a public convenience station. This should be corrected. In visiting both these branches the representatives of our committee have been impressed with the intelligence and excellent character of the young women employed.

At the Jamaica Plain Branch Library, everything has been found in excellent condition. The single suggestion offered is that the lights, as at the South End Branch, might with advantage be lowered very considerably.

The Warren Street Reading Room appears to be doing very good work under great disadvantage. It is in a single rather ill-lighted room designed for a store. The circulation from its own shelves in 1912-13 was 26,772; in 1913-14, 43,094. In addition to these numbers, the Reading Room gave out from the Central Library about 6,000 volumes in 1913-14, making a total of nearly 50,000 books. Thus in one small room there appears to be about the same circulation as in the Jamaica Plain Branch with its spacious and well appointed rooms. It would seem, then, that the Warren Street Reading Room should have better quarters, perhaps by adding to its present room the adjoining store which is at present vacant.

At the Roxbury Crossing Reading Room there is a call for more shelves. The room is very large and would accommodate quite a number of permanent books; and as there seems to be a good deal of demand there for books to be taken out directly from the reading room, it would add to the usefulness of the room to increase the number of bookcases.

The children's reading room is an important element in the Hyde Park Library. Although the room, situated in the addition, has been completed for about one year, its furniture did not arrive until about three weeks ago, and the lights called for under the system of lighting adopted in this room have not yet been furnished. In greater detail it may be said that the room is lighted by an overhead lighting system. The hanging receptacles are in position and are supposed to carry forty candle-power lamps, but as they have not yet been inspected the lamps cannot be inserted and the light intended by the plans for this room cannot be obtained. Some inquiry might well be made to ascertain why so long a time has elapsed during which this addition to the library has been idle. In addition a simple electric light should be introduced in the basement under the addition in the Hyde Park Library, for the use of the janitor.

The sub-committee assigned to visit the Dorchester, Roxbury and Upham's Corner Branch libraries and six reading rooms has visited all these places. The fine enthusiasm displayed by the custodians and their assistants in the great work of assisting the public in selecting and making the best use of the pictures and magazines impressed the visitors strongly. The children seem to be the greater readers, giving promise that when they grow older they will show an increasing interest in the use of the Library and its branches.

The Dorchester Branch of the Library has the same entrance as the Dorchester District Court. This is very objectionable for many reasons, especially since the defendants and witnesses use the Library as a waiting room, and are very often objectionable persons whose example and condition are not fit for older persons and, especially, children to see.

The reading room at Mt. Bowdoin is doing excellent work. The Upham's Corner Branch seems to be ideally situated, with its separate room for children and with its very capable custodian catering to an ever-increasing population. Mr. Sheehan of the sub-committee, was fortunately present one day when Mrs. Cronan was having her hour for telling stories to the children, using the stories to excite an interest in the children so that they might acquire greater knowledge and love for the best in books and life.

The Mt. Pleasant Reading Room is far less desirably situated than it will be when the new Municipal Building for that section of the city can accommodate it. The business-like system by which receipts are given for fines, here as throughout the Library system, is specially commended.

Conditions in other branch libraries, all of which were visited, seem to be satisfactory, save that there is general complaint of shortage of books, particularly fiction. One of the Reading Room custodians stated that she had received about one hundred and fifty books since January 15, 1913, and only two since last August. The Codman Square Reading Room is in need of four more sections of shelves.

Conditions at the North End and West End Branches are greatly improved. There is a marked increase in number of

readers and demand for books. There is no complaint whatever of the service. It has been noted that the Italian element at the North End Branch would be very much better accommodated if more Italian books could be obtained from the local shelves. There have been repeated demands, which could not be granted, for the following publications: *Reviews*: La Lettura (Milan); La Rassegna Contemporanea (Rome); La Donna (Turin); Corriere dei Piccoli (Milan); Il Marzocco (Florence); *Books*: Viaggi in Affrica della Duchessa D'Aosta (Milan); Collezione Italiana Artistica (Istituto d'arte Geografica, Bergamo); Biblioteca dei Ragazzi — 40 volumes (Istituto Editoriale, Milan); Collezione Profili (Formizzini, Genoa).

At the Lecture Room in the North End Branch, much interest is taken in the illustrated lectures. At the present time, the preparations for these lectures are openly made, and much of the effect from the lectures is thereby lost. It would be advisable to provide a suitable curtain.

The special committee on the work the Library is doing for children commends the wisdom and foresight of the Trustees in developing so excellent a system. No device is suggested for the furtherance of this important work. The masters of the Girls' Latin and several grammar schools report that the Library is usually able to supply them with the books they require. These teachers could offer no suggestions for further coöperation.

With particular reference to children it is reported, as in the special report upon the Jamaica Plain Branch, that the lights are here placed too high above the tables for comfort in reading. This complaint has been frequently made to the custodian. There are desk lights which are not in use, because it has been found the children are very likely to interfere with them. The Roslindale Reading Room seems to be difficult to keep at a comfortable temperature and some children who were reading said they frequently found it cold. At the Boylston Station Reading Room the custodian reports that there are frequent calls by the children for German books which the Library cannot supply. This reading room is in the heart of a large German colony. The Warren Street Reading Room was found so un-

comfortably crowded by people waiting in line for books to take home that the children reading at the tables were disturbed. This reading room is altogether inadequate in size for the demands of the district. The custodians are working under great difficulties and their desk space is very limited. Their discipline under these trying conditions is much to be commended. More shelf room and books are needed in all the branches and reading rooms. Roxbury Crossing Reading Room especially asks for more books for children, as it cannot supply the demand for them.

Among many matters brought to our attention and covered by the various sub-committees as well as by the General Committee, was the question of the salaries paid in the Library. We feel that this difficult matter must be treated with much care and deliberation. The Library employees are not isolated groups which can be treated separately, especially in the matter of their compensation. The compensation paid in one part of the Library is of necessity intimately connected with that paid in every other part. We should be sorry in touching upon salaries, to embarrass the Trustees in their efforts to treat the subject justly, but with due regard to the money placed at their disposal by the City Council. Yet upon such consideration as we have given to the matter, our opinion is that the salaries paid in the Library are on the whole incommensurate with the qualifications and service required of the employees. In the discussion of this matter at our meetings it was learned that the Trustees have under consideration and are about to propose a comprehensive scheme for the increase of salaries. In order, therefore, to avoid complication by advocating other schemes, the Examining Committee passed the following vote:

“RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the Examining Committee that a sum not less than Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) should be added to the appropriation of the Library this year to meet the increases in salary which may be deemed necessary by the Trustees.”

We hope the City Council may furnish the Trustees at least with this sum, so that salaries not only just in themselves, but measurable with the value of the work in the Library and with the good

name of the City, may be paid. This is an important matter. The personnel of the Library service will surely suffer under the existing conditions, and indeed many instances indicate that it has already suffered. The personal influence of the employees over the children and others who resort to the reading rooms cannot be overestimated. The incentive of good salaries, — not a living wage, — should be held out in order to attract persons of education and refinement to the important work of directing the reading of children and aiding, in the best and most helpful ways, the persons who use the Library.

In conclusion we can but recognize the fact that many of the definite suggestions of this report lie in the direction of increased expenditures. We should have been glad to point out advantageous ways by which money could be saved. But the commercial and industrial growth of Boston must be paralleled — if the city is to maintain its place — by a corresponding growth in the things that minister to the mind and the spirit. The Library is the chief public reservoir and distributor of these things. The present Trustees have formed and are carrying out many admirable plans for continuing and extending the usefulness of the Library. We join in commending the spirit and the execution of these plans, and in urging upon the City the wisdom of providing in every way for their fulfillment.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Board of Trustees:

I respectfully submit my report for the year ending January 31, 1914.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Such usual and customary repairs have been made at the Central Library and Branches as were required to keep the plant in operative condition. The fire boxes to the boilers at the Central Building have been re-lined and new bridge walls built. These boilers are regularly inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company, and their present condition is satisfactory.

The repairs upon the overhead system of steam piping, on the Special Libraries floor, amounting to complete replacement after seventeen years of service, have been completed. The elevators in this building, subjected to regular monthly inspection, are in good order, and they have been continuously operated during the year, without accident.

Gradually, as need arises for new lamps, those having tungsten filaments have been substituted for the ordinary carbon type, and lamps of the new style are now in use in all the corridors, in Bates Hall, and in the Fine Arts and Children's Departments. Extensive repairs were made during the summer upon the plastered surface of the groined arches in the Courtyard Arcade.

The new buildings at Charlestown and on North Bennet Street, have been completed and opened, enlarging our opportunities for effective work in those districts. A new iron fence has been erected by the Fellows Athenæum, the owners of the building occupied by the Roxbury Branch; the Public Buildings Department has repainted and otherwise improved buildings in their control but partly occupied by the Library in West Roxbury, at Upham's Corner, and in Dorchester, and the owners have

similarly cared for buildings held by us under lease at Mattapan, on Warren Street, and at Orient Heights.

About 50 framed pictures have been hung at various branches and reading rooms, adding to the attractive appearance of the rooms.

THE USE OF BOOKS.

During the year 1,848,973 books have been lent for use outside the various library buildings. This may be compared with 1,744,878, the number similarly lent during the preceding year. To prevent misleading use of these figures the following statement is repeated from former reports:

"The tabulated figures are of value in comparison with our own similar figures presented in other years, but they should not be closely compared with the records of other libraries, unless it is certain that such records have been made upon exactly the same system as that in use by us."

The statistical tables follow, showing the recorded circulation in detail. The figures for the Central Library are based upon the annual report of Mr. Frank C. Blaisdell, Chief of the Issue Department. The figures for the Branches are from the reports of the Custodians, made month by month.

The figures reported by months are presented in detail:

CIRCULATION FROM CENTRAL BY MONTHS.

	HOME USE DIRECT.	HOME USE THROUGH BRANCH DEPT.	SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS THROUGH BRANCH DEPT.	TOTALS.
February, 1913 . . .	30,096	10,145	10,388	50,629
March, " . . .	26,671	9,069	10,299	46,039
April, " . . .	26,035	8,523	9,862	44,420
May, " . . .	21,904	7,119	10,472	39,495
June, " . . .	18,998	6,085	9,500	34,593
July, " . . .	14,032	4,131	2,748	20,911
August, " . . .	14,643	3,797	2,717	21,157
September, " . . .	14,898	3,304	3,460	21,662
October, " . . .	18,816	4,655	6,251	29,722
November, " . . .	25,346	7,896	8,083	41,325
December, " . . .	25,258	8,026	8,887	42,171
January, 1914 . . .	24,268	7,370	9,540	41,178
Totals . . .	260,965	80,120	92,207	433,292

CENTRAL LIBRARY:		HOME SCHOOLS AND USE INSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL			
a.	Direct	260,965		<i>Brought forward</i> .	852,124	114,912 967,036
b.	Through Branches and Reading-Room Sta- tions	80,120				
c.	Schools and Institutions through Branch Dept.	92,207	433,292			
BRANCHES:						
	Brighton	36,215	12,785			
	Charlestown	50,332	7,721	A. Lower Mills . .	17,550	17,550
	Dorchester	45,375	15,507	B. Roslindale . .	47,035	47,313
	East Boston	91,572	13,187	D. Mattapan . .	10,795	10,795
	Hyde Park	69,588	1,210	E. Neponset . .	17,438	17,438
	Jamaica Plain	42,700	5,611	F. Mt. Bowdoin . .	38,742	38,742
	North End	30,445	48,311	G. Allston	32,756	32,756
	Roxbury	79,551	12,301	J. Codman Square .	50,076	50,076
	South Boston	90,657	12,951	N. Mt. Pleasant . .	24,413	24,413
	South End	85,675	12,070	P. Broadway Ext. .	26,421	26,564
	Upham's Corner	94,370	6,566	R. Warren St. . .	43,398	43,398
	West End	100,986	8,699	S. Roxbury Crossing	21,126	21,126
	West Roxbury	34,658	6,304	T. Boylston Station	26,146	26,146
				Z. Orient Heights .	13,350	13,350
				23. City Point . .	47,129	47,129
				24. Parker Hill . .	31,849	31,849
	<i>Carried forward</i> .	852,124	114,912	Totals	1,641,433	207,540 1,848,973

READING-ROOM STATIONS:

The figures for the entire system are condensed into a single statement as follows:

Books lent for Home Use, including Circulation Through Schools and Institutions.

From Central Library (including Central Library books issued through the branches and reading-room stations)	433,292
From Branches and reading-room stations (other than books received from Central)	1,415,681
Total number of volumes lent for home use and through schools and institutions	1,848,973

Comparative statements for two consecutive years follow:

	1912-13.	1913-14
Central Library circulation (excluding schools and institutions):		
Direct home use	264,507	260,965
Through branches and reading-room stations for home use	77,325	80,120
	<u>341,832</u>	<u>341,085</u>
Branch Department circulation (excluding schools and institutions):		
Direct home use		
From branch collections	781,324	852,124
From reading-room stations	429,986	448,224
	<u>1,211,310</u>	<u>1,300,348</u>
Schools and institutions circulation: (including books from Central through the Branch system)	191,736	207,540
	<u>1,744,878</u>	<u>1,848,973</u>

The unrecorded circulation of the Library, that is, the use of books in the various reading rooms, by students and general readers, is very much greater than the recorded circulation which appears in the preceding tables. It is as important, and in some respects more important than the recorded circulation. It includes an extensive use of books by scholars engaged in serious research, by pupils from the schools and colleges, by study classes which are investigating special subjects, as well as the use of books by those who, for various reasons, prefer to read in the Library instead of at home.

At least 300,000 volumes in the Central Library, Branches and Reading-Room Stations are now on open shelves, to be used freely by the public. It is impossible to record this use statistically, but it should not be forgotten in connection with the inspection of the usual tables of recorded circulation.



NEW CITY POINT READING ROOM, SOUTH BOSTON.

The Branch Department draws very heavily from the Central Library collection. It is one of the distinctive features of this Library that any borrower may be supplied with books from the Central Library upon a request made at a Branch, the desired volumes (unless already in the hands of other borrowers) being sent out by means of our daily wagon system of delivery. This facility of use of Central books through the Branches tends to reduce somewhat the direct Central circulation for home readers. It will be noted from the tables that this circulation shows a slight decline for the past year as compared with the year preceding. On the other hand, the circulation from the Central Library through the Branches and Reading-Room Stations shows an almost equal increase, leaving the total Central Library circulation for home use virtually unaffected. Year by year the use of the Branches as the chief agencies for obtaining popular books for home reading whether from the Branch collections themselves or from the Central Library is likely to increase. But the use of the Central Library as the chief agency for reference work increases, and undoubtedly will continue to increase.

The number of places supplied with books on deposit from the Central Library shows an increase of three, and the number of volumes sent on deposit was 42,828 as against 42,587 in 1912. There is at the Central Library a distinct collection of books for use in deposits, thereby diminishing the demand for books from the Stacks, which would otherwise be drawn upon for deposit use. This prevents the alienation of Stack books from the regular patrons of the Central Library or from those who call for such books upon cards at the Branches.

During the year 22,200 unbound copies of periodicals have been sent to public institutions, to the coffee rooms of the Church Temperance Society, or to the State Prison.

A tabular statement follows of books lent or borrowed on the Inter-Library Loan arrangement with other libraries, showing the operations of two successive years:

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Lent to libraries in Massachusetts	987	1,179
Lent to libraries outside of Massachusetts	264	230
Total	1,251	1,409

Applications refused:	1912-13.	1913-14.
From libraries in Massachusetts	307	270
From libraries outside of Massachusetts	62	84
Total	369	354
Borrowed from other libraries	25	22

The Inter-Library Loan plan enables us to borrow occasionally from other libraries books which we do not possess for the temporary use of our card holders. In the same way, we occasionally lend to other libraries, for temporary use, books which they do not own, which may be needed by their readers. Books are never lent in this way which are in urgent demand at the home library, and, in general, the books lent include only those required for study, and those which the borrowing library can not easily obtain by purchase.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A statistical statement of the number of books received follows:

	<i>Books acquired by purchase.</i>	
	1912-13.	1913-14.
For the Central Library:		
From City appropriation	8,353	8,493
From Trust Funds income	3,711	3,367
	12,064	11,860
For branches and reading-room stations:		
From City appropriation	11,734	13,952
From Trust Funds income	926	1,504
	12,660	15,456
	24,724	27,316
By Fellowes Athenæum (for the Roxbury Branch)	943	1,017
Totals	25,667	28,333

The following statement shows whether the books added to the Library during the year have been obtained by purchase, gift or exchange:

	CENTRAL, VOLUMES.	BRANCHES, VOLUMES.	TOTAL, VOLUMES.
Accessions by purchase (including 1017 volumes by Fellowes Athenæum, for Roxbury Branch)	11,860	16,473	28,333
Accessions by gift (including 24 volumes through Fellowes Athenæum, for Roxbury Branch)	6,294	585	6,879
Accessions by Statistical Department	489	489
Accessions by exchange	339	106	445
Accessions of periodicals (bound)	2,000	401	2,401
Accessions of newspapers (bound)	100	100
Totals	21,082	17,565	38,647

PURCHASES OF FICTION.

The number of volumes of fiction (new publications) examined during the year was 932, and from these a selection of 175 titles was made, (including fiction for young readers), and 2,758 copies were bought. Replacements and additional copies of fiction already in the catalogue were bought to the extent of 8,541 volumes. This statement covers all fiction, whether in English or other languages; and its total cost was \$10,892.33 or about 28 per cent of the amount expended for all books.

NOTEWORTHY ACCESSIONS.

The report of Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy, Chief of the Ordering Department, furnishes the following details as to important accessions:

PURCHASES.

Almanacs.

Almanack of Almanacks, collected from Poor Job, and others. For the year of our Lord, 1752. Boston: Printed and sold by Fowle in Queen-Street.

Bickerstaff's New England Almanack for the year of our Lord, 1780. Norwich: Printed . . . by J. Trumbull.

Connecticut Almanack, for 1768. By Clark Elliott. New London, Printed and sold by Timothy Green.

Franklin Almanack for the year . . . 1795. Boston: Printed and sold by Joseph Bumstead.

Freebetter's Connecticut Almanack, for the years 1774, 76, 77, 78. New London, Printed and sold by T. Green.

Freebetter's New-England Almanack, for the year 1776. New London, Printed and sold by T. Green.

New England Town and Country Almanack, containing an Ephemeris . . . for the year 1769. . . . By Abraham Weatherwise, Gent. Providence: Printed and sold . . . by Sarah Goddard and John Carter.

N. England Kalendar, 1704, or an Almanack for the year . . . 1704 By a Lover of Astronomy. Boston: Printed by B. Green and J. Allen. . . . 1704.

New England Town and Country Almanack, containing an Ephemeris . . . for the year of our Lord, 1769. By Abraham Weatherwise, Gent. Providence: Printed and sold . . . by Sarah Goddard and John Carter.

- Philo's Essex Almanack, for the year . . . 1770. Salem: Samuel Hall.
- Poor Robin, 1682. An almanack after a new fashion . . . Wherein the Reader may see (having before his eye-sight with a good mornings Draught) many remarkable things worthy of precious observation. Containing a twofold kalendar; . . . Written by Poor Robin, Knight of the Burnt-island, a well-wisher to the Mathematicks. London: Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1662.
- Travis, Daniel. An Almanack of Coelestial Motion and aspects for the years 1711, 19, 20. Boston.
- Weatherwise, Abraham. Father Abraham's Almanack, for the year of our Lord, 1770. Philadelphia: John Dunlap.
- Wheten, George. An astronomical Diary: or, An Almanack for the year . . . 1754. Boston; Printed and Sold by D. Fowle, next the Prison in Queen Street.
- Whittemore, Nathaniel. An almanack for the year 1728. Printed for Nicholas Boone. Boston.

Books.

- Aubert, Edouard. Trésor de l'Abbaye de Saint Maurice d'Agaune. 45 plates. Many of the plates are colored. Paris. 1872.
- Baker, C. H. Collins. Lely and the Stuart portrait painters before and after Van Dyck. With 240 reproductions after the original pictures. 2 v. London. Philip Lee Warner, Publisher to the Medici Society. 1912.
- Bible. [Biblia Latina.] Vol. 1. Leipzig. Der Insel Verlag. 1913. [A facsimile edition of the 42-line Bible, assumed to have been printed in 1453 and by some ascribed to Gutenberg as printer.]
- Bibliophile Society. Publications: —
- Burns, Robert. The Geddes Burns. [Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. Edinburgh. MDCCLXXXVII.] [Boston. 1908.] Manuscript facsimile.
- Reprinted in facsimile from William K. Bixby's copy of the 1st Edinburgh edition, formerly presented by Burns to Alexander Geddes; with facsimiles of Geddes's book-plate and of an autograph letter and autograph poems of Burns. Inserted is a portrait of Burns by W. H. W. Bicknell.
- Keats, John. John Keats unpublished poem to his sister Fanny, April, 1818. Boston. 1909. Facsimiles. Portrait.
- Lamb, Charles. The letters of Charles Lamb, in which many mutilated words and passages have been restored to their original form . . . 5 v. Boston. 1905.
- Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft. Romance of Mary W. Shelley, John Howard Payne and Washington Irving. Portraits. Engraved title-page. Boston. 1907.

- Thoreau, Henry D. *Walden: or, life in the woods. Portrait. Plates. Facsimile.* 2 v. Boston. 1909.
 Edition limited to 483 copies. The original manuscript of the above is in the collection of Mr. W. K. Bixby.
- Bibliophile Society. *Tenth Year Book*, 1911. Engraved title-page. Boston. 1911. Edition of 500 copies.
- Bibliophile Society. *Eleventh Year Book*, 1912. Boston. 1912. Edition of 500 copies.
- Boston Aqueduct Corporation, 1795. Original records of. The President's and Directors' records. A corporation formed for bringing fresh water from Jamaica Pond to Boston: — Records of meetings of the Corporation from the beginning, to the time of the transfer to the City of Boston, 1851. 2 v.
- Brabourne, (Lord), and Charles Chubb. *The birds of South America.* V. 1. Colored plates. London. Porter. 1912.
 (To be published in 16 volumes.)
- Broadside. An humble intercession for the distressed Town of Boston, Now almost deserted by its former rightful inhabitants, many of whom have fled, chusing to take refuge in the woods and caves, for the sake of liberty, rather than to live in splendor and affluence among slaves and tyrants. . . . Salem. Printed by E. Russell. . . . 1775. [Verse.]
 Two column broadside with woodcuts at the top. The poem in the right-hand column reads "A new liberty song. Composed at the Camp Prospect Hill, August, 1775."
- Cescinsky, Herbert. *English furniture of the eighteenth century.* Illustrated from drawings by the author and from photographs. 3 v. London. 1911.
- Demaïson, Louis. *Album de la cathédrale de Reims.* 2 v. Reims. 1902. 300 plates.
- Dennis, John. *A defence of Sir Fopling Flutter, a comedy.* . . . By Sir George Etheridge . . . London. (1722.) [An attack on Sir Richard Steele.] For Brown Dramatic Collection.
- Egger, Hermann. *Römische Veduten. Handzeichnungen aus dem XV-XVIII. Jahrhundert.* Band I. Wien. [1911.] 115 plates.
- Euclid. *Euclidis megarensis philosophi acutissimi mathematicorumq; omnium sine controuersia principis opaa Campano interprete fidissimo tralata.* . . . Colophon: Venetiis impressum . . . MDVIII. [Title printed in red and black.] For Bowditch Collection.
- Geiler von Kaisersberg, Johann. *Sermões Prestantissimi sacrarum literarum Doctoris Joānis Geilerii Keiserspergii Cõtionatoris Argentineñ-fructuosissimi de tẽpore & de scũs accomodandi.* . . . Colophon . . . [Strassburg. 1515.] F°. Gothic letter.
- German Classics, The. Edited by K. Francke and W. G. Howard. New York. German Publication Society. (In 20 volumes.) V. 1-5.

- Horsbrugh, Boyd Robert. The game-birds & water-fowl of South Africa. London. 1912. Colored plates.
- Leisching, Julius. Schabkunst. Ihre Technik und Geschichte in ihren Hauptwerken von XVII. bis zum XX. Jahrhundert. Wien. 1913.
- Longfellow. The song of Drop-o'-Wather, by Harry Wadsworth Shortfellow (Mary Cowden Clarke). London. 1856.
- The song of Milgenwater. Translated from the original Feejee, by Marc Antony Henderson. Cincinnati. 1856.
- Hiawatha, or ardent spirits and laughing water, a musical extravaganza. Also, two autograph letters of Longfellow relating to his books, the parodies and translations. For Artz Collection.
- Lowell, James Russell. The Biglow papers. Second series. London. 1865.
- A rare edition published two years previous to the first American edition. For Artz Collection.
- Martin, Camille. L'art roman en France: L'architecture et le décoration. 2 v. Paris. 1910, 1911.
- New England Primer, improved, for the more easy attaining the true reading of English. To which is added the Assembly of Divines and Mr. Cotton's catechism. Boston. Printed and sold by Nathaniel Coverly, in Newbury Street. 1762.
- New England Primer, improved, or, an easy and pleasant guide to the art of Reading to which is added The Assembly's catechism. Adorned with cuts. Boston. Printed by Benjamin True. No. 73 State St.
- Pennsylvania Evening Post, Jan. 2, 1776 to Dec. 28, 1776. Containing the first appearance in print of the Declaration of Independence, issue of July 6.
- Shakespeare. Works. 10 volumes. Edited by A. H. Bullen, Stratford-upon-Avon. Shakespeare Head Press. 1904-07.
- Smith, William. The history of the Province of New York, from the first discovery to the year MDCCXXXII to which is annexed a description of the Country, with a short account of the inhabitants. London. 1757.
- Trésor de l'art belge au XVII siècle. Memorial de l'Exposition d'art ancien à Bruxelles en 1910. 2 v. Bruxelles. 1913.
- Turrell, Charles. Miniatures: a series of reproductions in colour & photo-gravure of ninety-eight miniatures of distinguished persons, including Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra . . . with an introduction by George C. Williamson. London. 1913.
- Unicorni, Giuseppe. De l'arithmeticæ universale . . . Parte prima, seconda. In Venetia . . . 1598. For the Bowditch Collection.
- Vallance, Aymer. The old colleges of Oxford. Their architectural history illustrated and described. Illustrations. Plates. Plans. London. Batsford. (1912.)

West, Mrs. George Cornwallis-, editor. 1616-1916. Shakespeare Memorial Souvenir of the Shakespeare Ball. Published for the Committee by F. Warne & Co. London & New York. [1913.] (The portraits, many of them colored, show the historical costumes worn at the ball which was held in support of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund.)

Whitman, Walt. The complete writings of . . . issued under the editorial supervision of his literary executors. 10 v. London. 1902. The Book-Lover's Camden edition. For the Artz Collection.

The following books, bought for the Brown Music Collection, were secured at the Sotheby and Anderson Sales.

Calliope, or English harmony. A collection of the most celebrated English and Scots songs, engraved throughout with frontispieces and 400 beautifully engraved head-pieces representing the subject of each song. 2 v. in 1. Bound in morocco by F. Bedford. (1739.)

Lyon, James. Urania: or, A choice collection of Psalm tunes, anthems, and hymns . . . to which are prefixed the plainest and most necessary rules of Psalmody. Engraved title and music by Henry Dawkins. Philadelphia. 1761.

New Calliope, The, or English harmony in taste. A collection of celebrated songs and cantatas by the most approv'd masters. Volume the first (all published) containing 100 airs with transpositions for the flute, engraved throughout, with an engraving adapted to each song, and frontispiece. In original calf. Roberts. 1743.

Playford, H. Harmonia Sacra: or, Divine hymns and dialogues, with a thorough-bass for the Theorbo-lute, Bass-viol, Harpsichord, or organ. London. W. Pearson. 1714.

Pleasant Musical Companion, The: being a choice collection of catches, for three and four voices. Composed by Dr. John Blow . . . and other eminent masters. The tenth edition, corrected, and several new catches. London. J. Johnson. (N.d.)

Syren, The. Containing a collection of 430 of the most Celebrated English songs, nine of which are contain'd in the Collection of the same size, call'd the Nightingale. Second edition, with the addition of many new songs. London. Osborn. 1738.

Universal Harmony, or, the Gentleman and Ladies Social Companion: consisting of a great variety of the best . . . English and Scots songs, cantatas, etc. Engraved throughout. London. Printed for J. Henry. . . . 1745.

Universal Musician: or Singster's delight, consisting of the most celebrated English and Scotch songs, favorite cantatas, etc., designed for the entertainment of lovers, country sportsmen, jovial companions, etc. V. 1 (all published). London. W. Raynor. 1738.

Especial attention has been paid to the acquisition of books relating to architecture and city planning. There have been acquired collections of Bohemian literature (in the Bohemian language) and of books in Polish, Swedish, Yiddish and Italian, the Yiddish and Italian collections being principally translations from English works adapted to the needs of the North End Branch.

GIFTS.

The gifts received during the year from 3595 donors number 10,858 volumes, 23,939 serials, 1,141 photographs and 80 newspapers. The following list represents the gifts of especial importance; except as otherwise noted, the givers are residents of Boston:

- Andersen, Hendrik Christian, Rome, Italy. Creation of a world centre of communication. By Hendrik Christian Andersen. Paris. 1913. English edition. Folio. Plates. Plans. Maps.
- Barney, Everett Hosmer, Springfield. Everett Hosmer Barney — A record of his life work. George Murray Barney. (Compiled by Frederick William Adams.) Springfield. 1912. Privately printed. Illustrated. Portraits. Plates. Facsimiles.
- Benton, Josiah H. Twenty-seven bound volumes, 52 unbound pamphlets and serials and 46 large framed photographs of the Tyrolean Mountains.
- Bixby, W. K., St. Louis. Facsimiles of Swinburne manuscripts.
- Bradley, Mrs. Leverett. Portrait of Dr. Johnson by Sir Joshua Reynolds. (Copy of the portrait in the National Gallery, London.)
- Brown, Allen A. Seventy-six volumes of music.
- Case, Mrs. James B. One hundred and thirty-nine pamphlets, reports, and 76 numbers of periodicals.
- Cheney Brothers, So. Manchester, Connecticut. Cheney silk exhibits. Twelve sets of charts illustrating the process of silk manufacture. (Placed in the Central Library and Branches.)
- Collins, Frank S., Malden. Two hundred and seventy-one volumes, including music, text books and Bibles, 21 numbers of periodicals and 31 engravings.
- Crowninshield, Francis B. The story of George Crowninshield's yacht *Cleopatra's Barge*, on a voyage of pleasure to the Western Islands and the Mediterranean, 1816-17. Compiled by Francis B. Crowninshield. Boston. Privately printed. 1913. Portraits. Maps. Facsimiles.
- Davis, Simon. Two hundred and one volumes, chiefly text books and including Appleton's *Cyclopaedia* in 16 volumes.
- Eliot, The Misses, Cambridge. Ames' Almanack for 1775 and 1777; Poor Richard Almanac. 1764. Printed by B. Franklin; Weather-wise's Almanack for the year 1789; A mournful lamentation for the death of Mr. Old Tenor, who expired the 31st. day of March, 1750. (Broadside.)

- Freer, Charles L., Detroit, Michigan. Facsimile of the Washington Manuscript of the Four Gospels in the Freer Collection in the University of Michigan.
- Hannigan, W. T. Two hundred and fifty-six volumes, government and law documents.
- Harvard University, Cambridge. One hundred and ninety-two pamphlets, catalogues and reports.
- Hersey, Miss Heloise E. Sixty-two volumes, miscellaneous works, including three volumes of *The Vassarion*.
- Italian Consulate, The., New York City. A large wall map of Italy for the North End Branch.
- Jeffries, Miss Marian S. Two hundred bound volumes, 133 unbound volumes, 132 numbers of periodicals, chiefly *Littell's* and Boston Symphony Orchestra programs, and 202 unmounted photographs.
- Kellen, William V. One hundred and fifty-six photographs of views of Italian cities, including those of Palermo, Messina, Naples, Pompeii, Florence and Rome.
- Kilham, Walter H. One hundred and seventeen lantern slides. Subjects: — Boston, France, Spain and historic ornament.
- Knapp, George B. A collection of old playbills, theatre and concert programmes.
- Lee, William H. Deaths in the dramatic and musical professions 1901–1912. Compiled by William H. Lee. 2 volumes. (Collection of newspaper clippings bound.)
3437 cartoons of the Presidential campaign of 1912. Collected and mounted by William H. Lee.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Catalogue of a loan exhibition of paintings by old Dutch masters, held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in connection with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909. By William R. Valentiner. Edition de Luxe.
- Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City. *Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan*. Part 1 & 2. Edited by Albert T. Clay.
- Norton, Mrs. Jacob. One hundred and twenty-five volumes, a miscellaneous collection, and 13 volumes of *Puck*.
- Oliver Ditson Company. Fifteen pieces of new music.
- Peabody, Miss C. E., Cambridge. Four hundred and forty-six theatre and concert programs.
- Powers, J. H., Bureau of University Travel. Forty-seven photographs of works by Ghiberti, Velasquez, Turner, Michelangelo and others.
- Preston, William Gibbons, Estate of, through James Calderwood, Executor. Fifty volumes of architectural plans, drawn by W. G. Preston. (These include many of the commercial buildings in Boston.)

- Richards, Dr. George E. Fifty-six volumes, including fourteen volumes of "Der Salon", lacking in the Library set, and 32 volumes of Spanish, Italian, French and German literature.
- Ross, Mrs. Waldo O. Forty volumes, miscellaneous works, including nine bound volumes of Country Life, also 415 numbers of periodicals, McClure's, Country Life, The Christian Register and the World's Work.
- Sampson & Murdock Co. Directories of various cities and towns of the United States and Canada. 345 volumes.
- Sears, Herbert M. Ninety-two publications of the Chaucer Society
- Stone, Miss Ellen, Lexington. A collection of old theatre and concert programs, periodicals and newspapers.
- Walcott, George H. Fifty-six volumes, unbound, and 103 numbers relating to chess.
- Warren, Miss Bessie E. Two hundred and twenty-four volumes, chiefly documents and reports, 2,200 periodicals and 400 newspapers.
- White, Smith Music Publishing Co. Sixty pieces of new music.
- Women's Education Association. Seventy-nine volumes of Italian literature for the North End Branch.

For the Teachers' Reference Collection, the following publishers have contributed text books published by them, in use in the Boston Public Schools.

- Allyn & Bacon. Sixteen volumes.
- Atkinson, Mentzer & Company. Sixteen volumes.
- Beattys, Frank D., & Co., New York City. Seven volumes.
- Ginn & Company. Two hundred volumes.
- Gregg Publishing Company, New York City. Fourteen volumes on shorthand instruction.
- Harper & Brothers, New York City. Three volumes.
- Holt, Henry, & Company, New York City. Twelve volumes.
- Houghton, Mifflin Company. Twenty-two volumes.
- Jenkins, William R., Company, New York City. Twenty-one volumes, French and Spanish text books.
- Lippincott, J. B., & Co., Philadelphia. Three volumes.
- Little, Brown & Company. Thirty-four volumes.
- Macmillan Company, The, New York City. Fourteen volumes.
- Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. Forty-three volumes.
- Thompson Brown Company. Twenty-three volumes.

THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 57,664 volumes and parts of volumes, covering 37,306 titles, have been catalogued under the direction of Mr. S. A. Chevalier, Chief of the Catalogue Department. The

disposition of these volumes and titles is shown in the following statement, which also permits a comparison with the preceding year.

	VOLS. AND PARTS.	TITLES.	VOLS. AND PARTS.	TITLES.
	1912-13.		1913-14.	
Catalogued (new):				
Central Library Catalogue . . .	19,270	13,352	17,422	12,244
Serials	6,069	6,687
Branches	14,872	13,612	17,624	15,594
Re-catalogued	22,881	11,888	15,931	9,468
Totals	63,092	38,852	57,664	37,306

There have been added to the catalogue cases throughout the system 164,535 cards, the number added to the catalogue cases in the Central Library being 154,813. In order to obviate inconvenience on account of the unavoidable delay in filing the printed cards for new purchases, a temporary card, cataloguing the books under the name of the author, is placed in the Bates Hall catalogue cases within a few days after the receipt of the volumes.

In addition to the current work of cataloguing, a large number of subject headings in the public catalogues have been revised, divided and made more convenient for public use. Many of the old cards in the Bates Hall cases carrying titles cut from the old printed indexes, have been replaced by new printed cards, fuller in their descriptive matter; and this work will be carried still farther by the Department during the coming year. Eventually all these old cards will be eliminated.

The important catalogue of the works in the Library relating to Architecture and allied subjects is in type, and the completed volume will be issued during the coming summer. A printed catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Dramatic Collection is in process. In the Catalogue Department also, several valuable bibliographical lists have been compiled during the year, and various items of bibliographical information furnished through correspondence to patrons of the Library.

In the transfer of duplicate volumes from the Library, for sale on exchange account, the services of expert cataloguers are re-

quired in comparing the editions of the duplicates in order that the most valuable and perfect copies may be retained. Frequently, in addition to the comparison of the volumes, changes in all the records of the titles are required, and during the progress of this work, and in other examinations of the shelves, many works in the general collection have been transferred to special collections for greater safety and convenience of access. In all such cases new numbering and new records are necessary, and all this work, performed in regular course by the Catalogue Department, does not admit of statement in statistical tables.

SHELF DEPARTMENT.

The usual Shelf Department statistics are presented below, from the report of Mr. W. G. T. Roffe, in charge:

Placed on the Central Library shelves during the year:	
General collection, new books (including continuations)	17,701
Special collections, new books	6,704
Books reported lost or missing in previous years, but now found, transfers from Branches, etc.	771
	<hr/> 25,176
Removed from the Central Library shelves during the year:	
Books reported lost or missing, condemned copies not yet replaced, transfers, etc.	7,339
	<hr/> 17,837
Net gain at Central Library	17,837
Net gain at Branches and Reading-room stations	255
	<hr/> 18,092
Net gain, entire library system	18,092

The total number of volumes available for public use at the end of each year since the formation of the Library is shown in the following statement.

1852-53	9,688	1865-66	130,678
1853-54	16,221	1866-67	136,080
1854-55	22,617	1867-68	144,092
1855-56	28,080	1868-69	152,796
1856-57	34,896	1869-70	160,573
1857-58	70,851	1870-71	179,250
1858-59	78,043	1871-72	192,958
1859-60	85,031	1872-73	209,456
1860-61	97,386	1873-74	260,550
1861-62	105,034	1874-75	276,918
1862-63	110,563	1875-76	297,873
1863-64	116,934	1876-77	312,010
1864-65	123,016	1877-78	345,734

1878-79	360,963	1896-97	663,763
1879-80	377,225	1897-98	698,888
1880-81	390,982	1898-99	716,050
1881-82	404,221	1899-00	746,383
1882-83	422,116	1900-01	781,377
1883-84	438,594	1901-02	812,264
1884-85	453,947	1902-03	835,904
1885	460,993	1903-04	848,884
1886	479,421	1904-05	871,050
1887	492,956	1905-06	878,933
1888	505,872	1906-07	903,349
1889	520,508	1907-08	922,348
1890	536,027	1908-09	941,024
1891	556,283	1909-10	961,522
1892	576,237	1910-11	987,268
1893	597,152	1911-12	1,006,717
1894	610,375	1912-13	1,049,011
1895	628,297	1913-14	1,067,103

Volumes in entire library system	1,067,103
In the branches and reading-room stations	253,570

These volumes are located as follows:

Central Library	813,533	Lower Mills (Station A)	792
Brighton	18,900	Roslindale (Station B)	6,798
Charlestown	15,055	Mattapan (Station D)	885
Dorchester	19,526	Neponset (Station E)	1,018
East Boston	16,259	Mt. Bowdoin (Station F)	4,367
Hyde Park	26,195	Allston (Station G)	1,493
Jamaica Plain	15,008	Codman Square (Station J)	4,786
North End	3,774	Mt. Pleasant (Station N)	1,600
Roxbury Branch:		Broadway Ext. (Station P)	3,113
Fellows Athenæum 29,042		Warren Street (Station R)	1,466
Owned by City 8,229		Roxbury Crossing (Station S)	1,229
Total, Roxbury Branch	37,271	Boylston Sta. (Station T)	1,405
South Boston	17,426	Orient Heights (Station Z)	1,788
South End	15,985	City Point (Station 23)	2,459
Upham's Corner	8,012	Parker Hill (Station 24)	1,073
West End	17,129		
West Roxbury	8,758		

Net gain at Central Library	17,837
Net gain at branches and reading-room stations	255
Net gain, entire library system	18,092

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT—CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Besides the provision which the library makes for children at the Branches, the Children's Reading Room at the Central Library serves youthful readers from every part of the City. Its large collection of juvenile books on open shelves arouses their interest, and the general attractions of the beautiful Central build-

ing are also influential in promoting the large use of this Department. The trained attendants in the Department are continually employed in helpful service, showing the children how the books may be found, the way in which the catalogue may be used, and in other ways aiding in extending the knowledge of the Library among these young readers. Certain phases of the work of the Department are thus referred to in the annual report of Miss Alice M. Jordan, the Custodian:

. . . It has its place as a pleasant resort in leisure hours, a friendly encouragement toward forming a reading habit. It serves also as an introduction to a general use of libraries, making them more accessible because of this early association. Evidence that this has been the effect upon children who have left this city for other homes is received by our hearing of their prompt connection with other libraries. What is gained by association with the dignity and beauty of the building, by the inspiration of ideals gathered from books here, cannot be measured.

Service is rendered to the community by this Department in other ways than in providing a reading room for children. From its beginning, it has been drawn upon to furnish information on educational topics to investigators in various pursuits. Demands of this kind increase each year. An increasing number of requests for help in choosing books for children's ownership is noticed with satisfaction. For this purpose, the collection of special editions of children's classics has a wide sphere of usefulness. It is also greatly appreciated by art students, illustrators and designers. From the collection of pictures, 2,073 were circulated to teachers and pupils during the year. In this work a type of picture different from that provided in the Fine Arts Department is used, thus avoiding duplication of work.

The special collection of books in this Department is drawn upon for issue through the Branches, 14,861 volumes having been lent in this way during the year, besides the general issue direct to readers for home use.

No part of the Library excites greater interest on the part of the distinguished visitors from abroad who from time to time come to the Library. It is noticeable to them that, with attendance voluntary, so many children wish to read here.

BATES HALL.

The use of Bates Hall, the principal reading room at the Central Library, continues to increase. The Chief of the Reference Department, Mr. Oscar A. Bierstadt, remarks:

No attempt is made to count the many thousands of volumes brought from the stacks to be used by students at the reading tables. The nine thousand reference books on the open shelves of the Hall are consulted more than any other works in the entire library system, and it would be impossible to keep a complete record of this use. Consequently there is lack of statistics to show the quantity of work done here. In quality it is even more remarkable. If one could inspect what is in use by the readers it would be surprising to note how few volumes of light literature are in hand and how many serious works are aiding in the advancement of learning. Readers of fiction usually take their books home, while students frequent Bates Hall. The attendants are called upon for help on a great variety of subjects, and the amount of reference work is constantly increasing. In calling for books during the year readers used 575,000 hall use and 255,000 home use slips, a total of 830,000 slips.

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Under the name of Special Libraries are grouped the special collections on the upper floor of the Central Library. These include the books relating to the Fine Arts, Architecture and the allied subjects of design and building technique; the Allen A. Brown Music Collection; The Barton-Ticknor Room, in which are placed the Barton Collection of Shakesperiana, the George Ticknor Collection of Spanish literature, the Allen A. Brown Dramatic Library, and many special collections.

The valuable books in this group are especially used by scholars and students engaged in literary research. Many of the volumes can be found in no other library in this country, and the reading tables in the Barton Gallery are in constant use under reservation by authors, educators, and others who find in this retired reading-room the quiet and privacy necessary to their work. In the Fine Arts reading-room the tables are usually fully occupied, and the considerable number of books on open shelves are freely used, as in Bates Hall. The West Gallery leading from this reading-room is especially devoted to reservations for classes from the schools of art and design, to various other study classes, and to conferences in connection with the University Extension Courses. In the Allen A. Brown Music Room students of music find material obtainable in no other place. The entire work of the special libraries is in the highest

sense educational, and the training and experience of the attendants is an essential element in the effective public service which is given in these rooms.

A statistical record can indicate the use of these various departments, but, as in other parts of the Library, cannot fitly portray the wide-reaching influence of the use of the books, nor the personal assistance in selection given to readers, who are also students and who must be directed to the best sources. Without this assistance the best books would often remain unused upon the shelves. The miscellaneous activities of the special libraries are also extensive, as will be seen from the summary below.

The total number of volumes in the Special Libraries is now 139,198, the net accessions for the year being 4,072. The Allen A. Brown Dramatic Collection, numbering 4,372 volumes, now included in the Special Libraries, is an extremely valuable addition to the resources of the Library, and when its printed catalogue is completed will no doubt receive the attention it deserves.

The number of photographs and photo-print pictures of various kinds added to the Fine Arts collection during the year is 6,107; the total number now being 41,329. Some of these are still in process of preparation for use by mounting, titling, etc. A rough, but comprehensive catalogue of the circulating collection has been printed and distributed to teachers and others through the Branch Department. The use of the picture collection is increasing.

The Library has gradually acquired a collection of lantern slides, brought together principally for use in our own lecture courses, but available for lending, under proper restrictions. The total number is now 4,406, and during the year 2,662 slides have been lent to 83 borrowers. Among the slides acquired during the year are 111, illustrating the scenery of France and Spain, given to the Library by Mr. W. H. Kilham.

The statistical record, as reported by Mr. Frank H. Chase, Custodian, follows:



NORTH END BRANCH: STORY HOUR IN THE OPEN AIR READING ROOM.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

The direct circulation of books for home use from this Department (included in the statement of total circulation, page 37) was 20,668, as compared with 19,752 for the preceding year. Pictures (illustrating history, geography, fine arts, etc. for educational work) have been sent to public and private schools, and to clubs and classes, and for other similar uses, as follows:

BORROWERS.	PORTFOLIOS ISSUED.
Public schools	2,044
Private schools	18
Clubs	17
Classes	14
Sent to Branches for exhibition or study	263
Miscellaneous	155
	<hr/> 2,511

The total may be compared with 2,473 the number of portfolios circulated under the same classification in the preceding year.

BARTON-TICKNOR ROOM.

Barton-Ticknor books issued	12,864
Maps issued	933
Books from other departments, issued for readers in this room	6,319

ALLEN A. BROWN MUSIC ROOM.

Volumes issued for use 9,755. Volumes added to the collection 303, of which 88 were given by Mr. Brown. The important additions include:

Mraczek's *Symphonische Burleske über Max und Moritz*; Noren's "Vita" Sinfonie; Stravinski's suite, *L'oiseau de feu*; Messenger's *Madame Chrysanthème*; Several early English song books of the first half of the eighteenth century; and Playford's *Ayres and Dialogues*, (London, 1714).

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Visits of Classes.

The total number of meetings held by classes and study clubs, by arrangement with the Fine Arts Department, during the year

was 164, with an attendance of 1,427 students or members. The University Extension Conferences brought together an estimated number of 1,100 students; or under the two heads named, a total of 2,527, as compared with 2,456 under the same classification, during the preceding year.

LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS.

The free public lectures given in the Central Library Lecture Hall during the year, and the exhibitions in the Fine Arts Exhibition Room (many of which are given in connection with the lectures) are enumerated in the following list; which also includes the exhibitions given in the rooms opening from the Entrance Hall on the first floor:

Lectures.

1913. January 16. The Land of the Montezumas.* Dr. Francis Henry Wade.
 January 19. Types of Modern Drama. III. Frank W. C. Hersey.
 January 22. Children as Theatre-Goers. Edward Vroom. (Under the auspices of Fathers and Mothers Club.)
 January 23. The Hawaiian Islands. Past and Present.* Frank Herbert Palmer.
 January 26. The Making of Americans.* Dr. George W. Tupper.
 January 30. Whaling Ventures and Adventures.* George H. Tripp.
 January 31. Roman Africa.* Prof. Gordon J. Laing. (Under the auspices of Archaeological Institute of America.)
 February 2. The Short Story. With illustrative selections. I. Horace G. Wadlin.
 February 6. Savonarola.* Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.
 February 9. The Opera. V. Verdi and the Latter-Day Italians. Olin Downes.
 February 10. The Islands of Japan.* Harvey N. Shepard. (Under the auspices of Field and Forest Club.)
 February 13. The Construction of the Panama Canal. Louis K. Rourke.
 February 16. Reading: Maeterlinck's Blue Bird. Helen Weil.
 February 20. Knights and Knighthood.* Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.
 February 23. Types of Modern Drama. IV. Frank W. C. Hersey.
 February 26. Egypt.* Edgar A. Carleton. (Under the auspices of Museum of Fine Arts.)

Lectures whose titles are marked with an asterisk (*) were illustrated by the stereopticon.

- February 27. Charms of the White Hills.* George N. Cross.
- March 2. The Short Story. With illustrative selections. II. Horace G. Wadlin.
- March 6. Pompeii and Amalfi.* Louis C. Newhall.
- March 9. Robert Louis Stevenson. E. Charlton Black, LL.D.
- March 10. The Land of the Magyar.* Arthur Stanley Roberts.
(Under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club.)
- March 13. A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera.* Henry Warren Poor.
- March 18. The Opera. VI. Modern French Operas. Olin Downes.
- March 27. Manual Training To-day.—What it is and What it does.* John C. Brodhead.
- March 28. The Development of the General Type of the Theatre interior.* Hugh Tallant. (Under the auspices of American Drama Society.)
- March 30. King Arthur — the Evolution of a Hero. Frank H. Chase.
- April 3. The Land of the Incas.* (Peru and Bolivia.) Cav. L. Melano Rossi.
- April 7. Constantine the Great; the Transformation from Paganism to Christianity. Rev. Walter Lowrie. (Under the auspices of Archaeological Institute of America.)
- April 10. The Nibelungenlied.* Dr. Helen L. Webster.
- April 13. A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera.* Henry Warren Poor. (Repeated from March 13 by request.)
- April 14. Australia and its People.* Lionel H. Lehmeier. (Under the auspices of Field and Forest Club.)
- April 17. Froebel and his Influence on Handicraft.* James Frederic Hopkins.
- April 24. Constantinople.* Arthur Stoddard Cooley, Ph.D.
- April 26. Esperanto: the International Language. Edmond Privat.
(Under the auspices of Boston Esperanto Society.)
- May 1. Joan of Arc.* Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.
- May 12. Camping in the Yellowstone National Park.* Edmund A. Whitman. (Under the auspices of Field and Forest Club.)
- October 12. Holland and the Art of Rembrandt.* Minna Eliot Tenney.
- October 14. In and Around the Chinese Seas.* Herbert D. Heathfield.
(Under the auspices of Field and Forest Club.)
- October 16. Christopher Columbus, the Discoverer of America.* Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.
- October 19. Color in Dress. Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson. Illustrated with flowers, fabrics and dolls.
- October 23. Styles of Architecture.* C. Howard Walker.
- October 26. The Civil War.* John Kennedy Lacock.
- October 30. Picturesque Philippines.* Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty.

- November 2. With Liszt in Weimar. Lecture Recital. John Orth.
- November 4. Esperanto; the Elements and Progress of the International Language. D. O. S. Lowell.
- November 6. Rhodesia.* Horace Philip Salmon.
- November 9. The Wild Pets of the North Woods.* Dr. Edward Breck.
- November 10. Welfare Work for Wild Birds.* Winthrop Packard. (Under the auspices of Field and Forest Club.)
- November 13. The Land of Shakespeare.* Edmund H. Garrett.
- November 15. Arts, Costumes, Customs, and Folk Lore of Italy.* Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson. (Under the auspices of Fathers and Mothers Club.)
- November 16. Italian Opera. Old and New. Henry L. Gideon. With musical illustrations.
- November 20. New Brunswick; Scenes in the Land of the New England Loyalist.* A. T. Kempton.
- November 23. Democrats in Literature: Burns, Mark Twain, Kipling, Markham, Whitman. With illustrative readings. Anna Johnson, A.M.
- November 24. The Imperial Idea in Roman Art.* Mrs. Arthur Strong. (Under the auspices of Archaeological Institute of America.)
- November 30. The Stage of To-day. I: The Structure of Plays. Frank W. C. Hersey.
- December 4. Raphael, the Decorator.* Mary Augusta Mullikin.
- December 7. The Ides of March and Pompey's Theatre. S. Richard Fuller.
- December 8. The Conquest of the Ocean.* Hon. Joseph A. Conry. (Under the auspices of Field and Forest Club.)
- December 11. Mexico.* Dr. Francis Henry Wade.
- December 13. Canadian Wonders.* Rev. Frederick W. Johnson, D.D.
- December 14. Old Almanacs. Nathan Haskell Dole.
- December 18. The Temple of Peace; Art and Scenery in Piedmont.* Cav. L. Melano Rossi.
- December 21. How to Listen to Music. I. With musical illustrations. Arthur M. Curry.
- December 27. Little Citizens of the World. Mrs. Anna Stevens Dur-yea. (Under the auspices of Fathers and Mothers Club.)
- December 28. The Stage of To-day. II: The Art of the Theatre.* Frank W. C. Hersey.
1914. January 1. Joan of Arc.* Rev. M. L. Fortier, S.J.
- January 4. How to Listen to Music. II: Musical Architecture. With musical illustrations. Arthur M. Curry.
- January 8. Picturesque Nuremberg.* Martha A. S. Shannon.

- January 11. The Sistine Chapel.* Harriette Hersey Winslow.
 January 12. The Canadian Rockies, the Pacific Coast, and the Santa Fe Country.* Guy Richardson. (Under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club.)
 January 15. How the Masters Drew.* Wilbur Dean Hamilton.

Exhibitions, Central Library.

- A. In Fine Arts Department.
 1913. January 16. Mexico.
 January 20. Hawaiian Islands.
 January 27. Shipping Ports of New England.
 January 27. Whaling Industry.
 February 3. Florence.
 February 10. Japan.
 February 11. Panama Canal.
 February 12. Portraits of Lincoln.
 February 17. Knights and Knighthood.
 February 21. Portraits of Washington.
 February 24. White Mountains.
 March 3. Pompeii and Amalfi.
 March 13. Pictures appropriate to Easter.
 March 13. Books and pictures illustrating the life of David Livingston.
 March 27. South America.
 April 7. Joan of Arc (collection of books, pictures, statues, and other objects lent by Joan of Arc Statue Committee, New York).
 May 16. Philippine Islands (collection of products, implements, costumes, and photographs lent by Miss A. D. Slocum).
 September 13. Books and pictures illustrating life of Giuseppe Verdi.
 September 13. Paintings in American Galleries.
 September 20. Early American books on banking.
 October 8. Holland.
 October 8. The Art of Rembrandt.
 October 11. Canadian pictures.
 October 11. The Parthenon.
 October 14. Life of Christopher Columbus.
 October 18. Rome and the Vatican.
 October 27. Philippine Islands and Hawaii.
 November 4. South Africa.
 November 10. Shakespeare's England.
 November 17. Canada.
 December 1. Decorative work of Raphael.
 December 15. Florence.
 December 15. Turin.

1914. January 5. Nuremberg.
 January 5. The Sistine Chapel.
 January 12. Drawings by Old and Modern Masters.
 B. Street Floor Exhibition Room.
 1913. January 16. American Indians.
 February 6. Greek and Roman Art.
 March 27. Dutch East Indies.
 May 29. Tyrolese Houses.
 August 11. Panama Canal.
 September 13. German Sanitaria for the State-Insured.
 November 14. United States (recent accessions).
 December 18. Paintings of Raphael.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

During the year covered by this report, the Branch System of the Library has included 13 principal branches and 15 reading-room stations. The reading-room stations are really minor branches, differing from the branches proper only in size. In all of them there are small permanent collections of books, all of them have helpful relations with the schools in the immediate vicinity, from all of them applications for books from the Central Library are sent forward, upon the requests of card holders in the neighborhood, and the books are distributed from and returned to reading-rooms on such applications. The work performed in the reading-room stations differs from that in the Branches, only in degree. As pointed out in other reports, the larger part of the Library circulation for home use is through the Branch System, either directly or indirectly by means of Central Library books sent out through applications made at the Branches and Reading-room Stations.

The subsidiary agencies of distribution supplied during the year, through the Branch System, include 62 engine houses, 36 institutions of various kinds, and 139 public and parochial schools; in all, 265 agencies, as compared with 251 in the preceding year.

The following figures summarize the activities of the Branch System and the cost of administration for the year:

	VOLUMES.
Circulation through the Branches for home use (recorded also on page 37)	1,588,008
Gain, as compared with preceding year	108,000
Total cost of operation, chargeable against the City appropriation	\$124,318.12

The demand for books increases steadily, stimulated in part by the opening of new branch buildings, for example, the new North End Branch and the new building in Charlestown. The knowledge of what the Library offers is constantly increasing, the co-operative work with schools and study classes, the use of books by various clubs and the University Extension Courses, — these are important influences in enlarging the demand for books. Apart from the direct demand at the Branches, there have been issued on borrowers' cards from the Central Library through the Branch System 82,782 volumes during the year, as compared with 79,684 volumes in the preceding year, and the number would have been larger if the books had been on our shelves. The percentage of unsuccessful applications was 43. That is, 43 requests in every 100 were unsuccessful in obtaining any book, usually because, at the time of application, the book or books wanted were already in the hands of another borrower. No public library can undertake to supply all the books that are asked for immediately upon request, but a larger supply of certain books for which the demand is persistent would undoubtedly reduce the percentage of unsuccessful requests.

A summary of certain extracts from the reports of Branch Custodians made to Mr. Langdon L. Ward, Supervisor of Branches, and included in his annual report, indicates the demand for books, and shows some of the kinds of books asked for:

. . . We have received from the Central Library, upon request, books and pamphlets on minimum wage, Welsh and Irish folk music, telephonic formulae, and the history of printing.

The gain of 709 in the Central issue is gratifying, but not so satisfactory when the larger number of requests for books is considered. The result is a disappointing percentage of unsuccessful cards.

The record of Central Library books received rises as the shelves in the children's room of the branch become empty. The number of cards requesting books sent to Central during the year was 3439, a gain of 47 per cent. The number of books received was 3290, a gain of 54 per cent. The percentage of unsuccessful applications was 19.1 per cent, an increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent. There were only 657 volumes received in response to the requests of adults.

The daily issue of books from Central, on application from the branch, is increasing. There were 710 more applications this year than last and 133 more volumes received.

The demands for books are as varied as our classification and through the issue from Central we are able to supply the requests for books we could not possibly have permanently in the reading-room.

Foreigners are coming in increasing numbers, especially Poles, who are now numerous. The first book asked for by an adult Pole was "A life of George Washington." The children of foreign parentage want English books, but adult foreigners want books in their own language.

The total circulation of 12,951 books sent on deposit from this branch was larger than ever before. Last year this circulation was 10,917 volumes. During the present year deposits have been sent to one reading-room, three engine houses, nine grammar schools, and seven primary schools; a total of twenty agencies with eighty-four teachers supplied. Some idea of the time and work spent in this field may be obtained when it is noted that 174 deposits have been sent out during the year, and that each deposit must be selected carefully, have its schedule written, have the book cards filed, be tied up in small bundles, and finally have each bundle properly tagged.

A large proportion of the requests for books on deposit from this branch have been received from teachers who have never before requested them. This work has apparently been stimulated by the letter sent from the Library to the schools and by the "Guide to aid pupils in the selection of books" prepared by a committee of teachers.

Our deposit circulation increases with the growth of our deposit collection and the large gain achieved this year is of course small to what it might be if we were able to fill all requests received. There are 93 teachers in four of the schools in this district, all eager to have deposits * * * The teachers of the upper primary grades are particularly solicitous, and for them we have nothing. They are of the opinion that classes of bright nine-year old children who have no Library privileges need deposits more than all others.

We have located here a small collection of books in Bohemian which have surely been used during the year, but the demand for books in Lithuanian and Polish has been very great and there would be much more use for any number of books in both these languages, if we had them.

Our boys request Indian stories, histories and fairy tales, our girls, stories about girls and fairy tales. We have frequent calls from adults for books on art, crafts, trades, and civil government.

Seventeen years ago the collection, at this Branch, numbered 13,145 volumes. Since then the total losses number 14,755 volumes, the accessions 18,339 and the volumes bound 24,036. The total of volumes is now 16,259. Thus the collection has been practically renewed once and re-bound twice in that time. It includes:

	VOLUMES.
Books for the young	4,354
Fiction for adults	3,693
	<hr/>
	8,047

These 8,047 volumes were issued 82,981 times, or more than 10 times each. In spite of replacement and rebinding, they look shabby. It is evident that to keep pace with such wear, much more radical measures must be employed. Of course, their shabbiness would be even more apparent by contrast with a new building. Indeed, the first question the people ask in looking forward to a removal to a new building is apt to be "Will you have all new books?" It is evident that they care much more about the books than about the building.

We are feeling as always the lack of books and especially of suitable books. The trend of education is changing. Things are being viewed more from a commercial and statistical point. Not one child has asked for the "Natural wonders of the United States" this year, but nearly every one has wanted something on Panama, tariff, harbor, shipping and industries.

One important feature of the Branch work, as indeed of all Library work, is the personal assistance given to readers by the Library staff. In any city containing a large number of persons of untrained literary taste, who have not long had an opportunity to use books, this personal influence is essential. Without it, the Library can never fulfil its highest function, the cultivation of the love of books and the extension of their proper use. This is especially true in districts served by some of our branches, largely populated by those who have recently come here from abroad. The results of this personal influence cannot be expressed in figures. Figures are cold and lack the human element, which is never absent from the effective operation of any large public library. Interesting incidents reported by Branch Custodians illustrate it:

The adults' room is used by intelligent and ambitious men (women are in the minority), mechanics, carpenters, clerks, laborers, and students; and students come night after night. Loafers do not come, the room is too light and clean and open to view to attract them. Our Italian patrons are fairly well educated. They desire books in Italian by Italian authors. With regard to our Jewish patrons I quote from some notes made by one of our attendants: "A young man, a student who comes here, brought a friend to the Library the other evening. This friend was a young Russian Jew, a student of electrical engineering, who had arrived in America that day. Our young friend introduced him to me and said: 'I brought him to the Library first, because I wanted to show him what advantages American libraries offer to the student.' I addressed the young man in Yiddish, using the universal Jewish welcome: 'Peace be

unto you. From whence cometh a Jew?' I never saw a more surprised person. For a moment he couldn't answer me. Then he said, "Is it possible that in America they even employ Jews in public places and that these same Jews are neither afraid nor ashamed to speak Yiddish?" I then explained to him that in America, officials worked for and with the public rather than as in Russia, the public for the officials." . . . I sent 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in Yiddish to a grocer a short time ago. He was much surprised to hear that we had Yiddish books. At once, he told his friends, and in a few weeks the book mentioned had circulated 18 times.

Our constituency still includes all nationalities and languages. Indeed we need to be polyglots to serve the people adequately. Three of our force are studying French, one German, and one Italian. Attempts to practise strange tongues on those to whom they are native brings out a joyous flood of language in response, quite bewildering to unaccustomed ears. There is a steady demand for books in Italian and German especially. The general demand is from persons of all ages for a very wide range of subjects. Considerable time was spent one afternoon trying to find in print the motto of the French Revolution, known, of course, to the one questioned, but verification wanted from a book. Over the telephone come questions such as, "What famous man was born in 1756?" and "Why was Hartford, Conn. called the Charter Oak City?" The number of Parochial School children coming for reference work and cards has increased perceptibly. This is probably due to the list of books by Catholic writers distributed in some of the churches.

Our readers come to us for much more than the books which we give them — for advice, for sympathy, for help in many ways. They feel that we are their friends, and always, our knowledge of our readers grows, and we are better able to understand their requirements, and to give them the personal help, in recommending and directing their reading, that means so much. In our district at least 10 different types are well represented: — Poles, Greeks, Russian Jews, Swedes, Syrians, Italians, French, Scotch, Chinese, Americans, and a smaller sprinkling of Germans. And that the adult non-English speaking foreigner does not come to us for books, is often because he is illiterate, and has not learned to read his own language. The children, however, do come, and our books are carried into their homes and have an influence in moulding their characters, and in their outlook on life.

Under the heading "Books for New Americans" we grouped all the readers for foreigners, and on the first Sunday after they were so placed, five were issued. We are apt to make the mistake of thinking that those who come to the Library have the knowledge of books that we possess, but they do not. To many people a catalogue is merely a collection of names. Paragraphs calling attention to certain books and book lists have

been published in the local paper almost every week. These are some of the headings used:

A little list of profitable essays.	Boston.
Books of practical interest to amateur artists.	Dorchester.
Books of practical interest to men engaged in various occupations.	Books for European tourists.
Books that answer "How."	Good stories for a hot day.
Books on vocational guidance.	Brief books for a railroad journey.
Books on gardening.	Books for a camping trip.
Books on adventure, travel, and action.	Books on Nature.
Novels of humor.	Clifton Johnson's books.
Books in connection with the Aliens bill in California.	Mexico.
Memorial Day.	Columbus.
	Books for parents who are interested in better children.
	Books on Civic Pride, Civic House-keeping, Civic Opportunities, etc.

Attention is also called to the new books, and to good articles in the current magazines.

The Library is greatly appreciated by these people and they are eager to grasp all the opportunities for improving themselves. Books to them are valuable, the Library means to them "education", and it is evident how much help they derive from the use of the books and periodicals they are able to get through the Library. Not unusual is the case of a Russian Jew, who, on his first visit to the Library, brought an interpreter to aid him in obtaining a card, and who, in a very short time afterward, asked for some of the "best English books."

Although reference work of the highest grade, such as is required by students of the higher schools and colleges, and by persons generally who are engaged in extended literary research, is concentrated at the Central Library, on account of its scholarly collections of books, and the opportunity which it offers for serious study, nevertheless the elementary reference work at the Branches constantly increases. This is shown in the following extracts condensed from reports of Custodians:

That the excellent reference collection is appreciated is attested by its constant use by school children, high-school pupils, normal students and adults (including teachers, club members, lecturers). A number of volumes have been recommended during the year to keep pace with the demand for books on Natural Science, Scientific and Government Department subjects. Our reference work is broadening and is becoming more

technical, due to the more general attendance at the Schools of Commerce and to the University Extension Classes.

Of the 349 volumes reserved for reference use on special shelves, 64 were selected at the request of the Superintendent of the Hebrew Sunday School during the summer vacation. They were called for and issued to adults as well as children. The subjects included were Hebrew history and Bible stories.

There is a small group of college students who use the Library almost constantly. One of these, a Radcliffe student, has won a three hundred dollar scholarship and says that she has the Library and its assistants to thank for it. With a result like that, any amount of work is worth while. I hope there may be many more similar instances.

A test of the value of a Branch to its constituents is the use to which it is put. "This one is certainly used to the utmost," remarked a high-school teacher, as he watched, one evening, with interest, our regular body of reference students, magazine readers and borrowers. The station is certainly used to its capacity; and the scope of its usefulness is enlarging.

The reference work with the Evening Center has been gratifying this year. The director, Mr. Hawley, had cards printed, giving the schedule of his lecture course, with a line added calling attention to the Library. We have had several members register for cards, and the members of the Mothers' Club come, or send their children for books on the subjects of the popular talks.

Occasional free lectures have been given at some of the Branches, where there are convenient lecture rooms adapted to the purpose.

THE STORY HOUR.

The Story Hour for Children has been observed during the year at the Central Library and at the following Branches and Stations: Brighton, Jamaica Plain, North End, Roxbury, South Boston, South End, West End, Upham's Corner, Parker Hill. At Roxbury, stories have been given by the Children's Welfare League, without expense to the Library, and at the other places by Mrs. Cronan, employed by us. Of the success of this element of the Library work, as conducted here, there is no doubt. It is not carried on for the amusement of the children merely, but it is educational in its effect and leads to acquaintance with books and to their profitable use.

The story hour at the Central Library attracts children from all parts of the City, and many of them would not otherwise become

familiar with the Central building and its opportunities for young readers. At the Branches the audiences are largely from the immediate neighborhood, although it has been found that some children become so much interested in the subjects of the stories that they go from Branch to Branch, in order to become better acquainted with them. It is not uncommon to have a child in attendance at the Central Library remark "I have heard this story told at one of the small libraries, but I want to hear it again."

During the past year there has been a total attendance of 2,682 at the story hour sessions at the Central Library. Especial effort is made to interest children of from ten to thirteen years of age in the great world epics, folk legends, and narratives that are noted in classic literature. It is of importance that the work be carried on consecutively with the groups established at the Central Library and at the Branches. Thus the story teller is able to carry the plan toward definite ends and to stimulate a progressive interest in her hearers, leading up from elementary beginnings to final educational results.

Under this arrangement the members of the different groups, at first particularly interested in stories of Indians or other sensational narratives, are easily led to prefer, and to find equally interesting, stories which are interwoven with literature and which naturally attract attention to the books in which they appear, thereby promoting the love and use of books; and incidentally the gap between so-called children's books and books for the general reader is bridged. Abundant proof is given of the hold the stories have upon the children. The Custodian of the Children's Department at the Central Library reports that one regular attendant spent the Friday reading-hour at school in looking up the story-hour characters in the encyclopaedia. "They were all there," he said, "I didn't think it was true, but I found them all. Agamemnon and Achilles and Hector were all in the encyclopaedia."

The following from the reports of Custodians, indicate their opinion of the value of the story hour:

I cannot speak too highly of the value of the story hour. When it was introduced our boys were so restless I wondered if they would ever

listen. Now with large numbers, usually more than 100 boys, the attention is almost perfect, and the books from which the stories are told are invariably called for.

Children of varying ages listen breathlessly to all the stories told. * * * When the story teller steps into the Children's Room after a story hour she is besieged with requests for names of books to read.

The story hour has continued once a week throughout the year, with an intermission of two months in the summer. The attendance, very large during the winter, diminished when out of door attractions multiplied. We began again in September with a class of 35 the first day, the number steadily increasing to 120, in attendance last week. The boys predominate in number on these occasions, but are usually well-behaved, and listen attentively. The class shows the effect of the past year in improved power of concentration.

The story hour opens to them in a most vivid and interesting way, much that is best of the literature of the world. In the "story hour" the gods and heroes of ancient Greece and Rome live again; the imagination of the child is awakened to appreciate and love the beauty of much that would otherwise remain a sealed book to him. A world of romance and poetry is unlocked, and lessons of bravery, generosity and kindness inculcated, and unconsciously absorbed. No one seeing the eagerness and attention with which the children listen for every word that falls from the lips of the story teller, watching the sparkling eyes, the changing expressions on their faces as the tale progresses, and the long deep sigh when it is finished, could doubt the value of this method of making them familiar with the great world of books."

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Chief of the Registration Department, Mr. John J. Keenan, reports that the number of borrower's cards in force, January, 1913, was 92,599, a gain of 3,906, for the year. These cards are classified as follows:

Held by men and boys	42,489
Held by women and girls	54,016
Held by persons over 16 years of age	54,182
Held by persons under 16 years of age	42,323
Pupil's cards (public and parochial schools)	34,016
Student's cards (higher institutions of learning)	26,312

This classification shows the following percentages of increase, for the year: men and boys, 1.8 per cent; women and girls, 4.1 per cent; persons over 16 years, 6.9; persons under 16 years, 1.0; pupils (public and parochial schools), 3.1; students (higher institutions), 4.0.

VARIOUS STATISTICS.

Distribution of Documents.

During the year the distribution of library publications has been as follows:

Sent to departments for free distribution	100,799
Sent to departments for sale	857
Free direct distribution	37,741
Distributed for library use	145

These documents include the bulletins and weekly lists, and other special catalogues issued to promote the public convenience in the use of the Library, and to enable borrowers to acquaint themselves with the titles of current additions to the Library.

Publications.

Under the editorial supervision of Mr. Lindsay Swift the following publications have been issued:

1. Quarterly Bulletin. Four numbers, in editions of 2,000 copies each; total number of pages, 436. The issue for September 30 in each year contains the announcements of the free lectures to be given at the Library and by the Lowell Institute, and also the prospectus of the University Extension Courses. The public demand for all the issues is virtually up to the limit of the editions.
2. Weekly Book List. Fifty-two numbers. Editions, 2,500 copies. Total number of pages, 362. This list appears promptly every Saturday morning and supplies a current finding list, in condensed form, of the weekly accessions.

Besides the foregoing there has been published a useful finding list of books for Boys and Girls, for which the copy was prepared by Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Children's Department at the Central Library. This is a useful aid in the selection of books for young readers who are unable personally to use the open shelves. An earlier edition was published some years ago, but the present issue has been carefully revised.

The Library has co-operated with the School Department in the preparation of a guide to aid pupils in the selection of books in the Library, published as School Document No. 5 — 1913. This guide was prepared by a committee of teachers appointed

by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools. Of this committee, Mr. A. L. Rafter, Assistant Superintendent, was Chairman, and Miss Jordan, representing the Library, was a member.

*The Bates Hall Centre Desk, Newspaper and Patent Rooms,
Central Library.*

The following items are reported by Mr. Pierce E. Buckley, Custodian.

Centre Desk. The number of readers, always large as recorded at the Centre Desk, Bates Hall, reached its maximum for the year, 303, on February 5, 1913; at 5 o'clock.

Newspaper Room. There are now 323 newspapers regularly filed in this room, as issued. This number includes 243 dailies and 80 weeklies. During the year four papers were added to the subscription list, and 21 dropped or ceased publication. Of the papers now taken, 225 are published in America, and 98 are foreign. We bind for preservation all the local papers, and a selected list of the more important papers published in other cities. The total number of bound volumes in the newspaper files is 7,643. The number of persons who consulted the files during the year was 12,681, who used 30,232 volumes. This sufficiently illustrates the large use which is made of this important collection. The Library is slowly completing, as opportunity occurs, its files of early papers. These contain much valuable historic material. One of the important additions made during the year is the Philadelphia Evening Post, for 1776, January 2 to December 28, complete. This paper was the first to give to the public the news of the Declaration of Independence. The text is published in full over the name of John Hancock.

Patent Room. The collection of volumes of Patents has been enlarged by 452 volumes during the year and now numbers 12,595 volumes. The recorded use of this room is:

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Volumes consulted, as recorded	97,945	89,437
Persons using the collection	13,430	13,946

It is impossible to give quite accurately the number of volumes consulted and the recorded number is probably below the real total, since readers may freely use the volumes from the open shelves.

The Periodical Room, Central Library.

The following table shows the number of readers in the Periodical Room, Central Library, at certain hours, as totalized in each of two successive years:

HOURS,	10	12	2	4	6	8	10
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1913-14 . . .	9,933	13,972	20,830	26,483	19,861	23,362	8,314
1912-13 . . .	9,896	13,928	20,714	26,419	17,720	23,334	8,219

These figures indicate an increased use of the room, which is generally well filled with readers. Not only are the current periodicals widely read, but the bound files are in constant and increasing use as will appear from the following comparative statement:

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Bound volumes consulted during the year, in the day time (week days)	33,228	32,987
In the evening or on Sundays	11,893	11,360

The use, by students, of the Periodical Room especially the bound files, is extensive, particularly for the purpose of obtaining data bearing upon subjects of study in the schools and colleges in this vicinity. On a single day, March 20, 474 unbound magazines were used during the day, and on December 23, 541 bound volumes were consulted.

The periodicals currently published and regularly filed in the Periodical Room at the Central Library number 1,150. Besides these the following relating to special subjects are placed on open files in different departments:

Fine Arts Department and Music Room	122
Newspaper Room	99
Teachers' Reference Room	35
Statistical Department	37

Documents and Statistics.

The following additions to the Statistical Department are reported by Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, in Charge of the Department:

By exchange with and gifts to the American Statistical Association (whose collection is held in this Department) 504 volumes and 1,536 pamphlet parts. There have been 449 volumes placed on the shelves from regular library accessions. The total number of volumes in the collection is now 18,337.

The circulation for home use directly from this Department for the year, is 1,950 volumes; but apart from this recorded circulation probably 10,000 volumes have been used within the reading-room. Books are reserved here for the University Extension Courses in economics and the theory of statistics. Regular reservations are also made for student use in connection with the schools of business administration and the School for Social Workers; and much use is made of the Department by individual students and by persons investigating problems in economics, social questions, and allied subjects. The public documents, state and national, and municipal reports on various subjects of present interest are in constant demand here.

Sunday and Evening Service, Central Library.

The average number of books lent on Sundays and holidays from the Central Library, for use outside the building was 744. The largest number lent on any single Sunday (or holiday) was 1,259. The largest number of readers present in the Bates Hall Reading Room on any single Sunday was 295 on February 9, 1913.

The Printing Department.

The following table compiled from the report of Mr. Francis Watts Lee, Chief, presents a comparative statement of the work in the Printing Department, in two successive years:

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Requisitions on hand at opening of year	11	7
Requisitions received during the year	187	172
Requisitions on hand at end of year	7

Requisitions filled during the year	191	179
Card Catalogue (Central):		
Titles (Printing Dept. count)	11,022	17,844
Cards finished (excluding extras)	109,709	164,335
Titles in type but not printed	438	5,220
Card Catalogue (Branches):		
Titles (Printing Dept. count)	336	296
Cards (approximately)	18,480	16,280
Pamphlets not elsewhere enumerated	8,150	29,876
Call slips	2,137,700	186,500
Stationery and blank forms	1,003,742	937,735
Signs	609	645
Blank books	16	94

This report does not cover the publications issued during the year, reported by the Library editor, nor does it include a large amount of work done during the year upon publications in progress, but incapable of satisfactory statistical statement. These two items cover a large portion of the work of the Department.

The Bindery.

Mr. James W. Kenney, Chief of the Bindery presents figures upon which the following table is based:

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Number of volumes bound, various styles	42,499	38,530
Volumes repaired	2,644	2,833
Volumes guarded	1,637	2,284
Maps mounted	805	311
Photographs and engravings mounted	5,611	6,694
Magazines stitched	216	217
Library publications, folded, stitched and trimmed	154,451	183,423

A large amount of miscellaneous work has been done in the Bindery, as usual. The delivery of certain bound volumes, (in all about 1,500 branch books and about 1,000 volumes awaiting lettering only) has been retarded, and if completed at the time of closing the foregoing account would have brought the total number bound during the year to 40,780.

The other principal items of work performed during the year, as shown by the table, have increased, as compared with the year preceding.

A vacancy in the position of finisher has existed since the death of Mr. Collins, an expert employee of long service. It was thought best, in order to make certain improvements in ma-

chinery without enlarging the total expense of the Department, to defer, temporarily, the filling of this vacancy. It seems, however, that if the Bindery is to be kept up to the level of present requirements, as fixed by the demand for re-binding over the entire Library system, the force cannot be permanently reduced. We are endeavoring to extend to the highest point the use of our books. It is for this purpose that the Library exists. The larger the use, the larger will be the demand for re-binding. The number of volumes bound is not an exact measure of the work performed, since the character of the volumes differs, and there may be a larger number of cheap books of the popular type carried through in some years than in others. On the whole we do not defer re-binding quite as long as formerly; and for sanitary reasons it would be well not to defer it as long as, for reasons of economy, we even now find necessary. Books in constant use, especially books used by children, rapidly become defaced, soiled and generally unattractive, and these defects can only be overcome by re-binding.

In the summer of 1909 the number of employees was enlarged to provide for re-binding an accumulation of about 10,000 volumes, the number requiring re-binding each year for several previous years, having outrun the capacity of the Bindery. The virtual completion of this special work, however, does not permit the dropping of the employees then taken on, unless the output is again to be allowed to fall behind, since the amount of current re-binding required is increasing, and books upon the shelves are in constant need of repair to keep them in order. For example, a re-arrangement of the location of certain volumes in the Stacks, necessary for the purpose of conserving space, involving careful inspection of the books transferred, has disclosed many which require re-binding.

The total expense of the Bindery in each year beginning with 1911 is shown here:

YEARS.	TOTAL EXPENSE.	TOTAL
		WAGE EXPENSE.
1911	36,367.65	29,847.17
1912	37,539.92	29,517.39
1913	36,289.67	29,296.04

A comparison of this kind based upon years preceding 1911 cannot be made fairly, owing to differences in conditions which would vitiate any conclusions which might be drawn.

This table shows no material increase in expense (measured in dollars expended, without any reference to actual cost of production based on output). In 1911 there was an increase in the wage expense on account of an advance in trade union rates to which the Library has conformed. Two employees less than in 1911 enter into the wage expense in 1913. Rent has increased from \$929 in 1911 to \$1,350 at present paid. Disregarding the varying elements of cost of rent and expense for equipment, and allowing for the considerable amount of miscellaneous work, which is estimated to cost at least 17 per cent of the entire cost of maintenance, it seems that the average cost per volume bound has not increased since 1910, although working time has decreased and wages increased, under trade union rules.

A comparison of expense, accurately made, would, of course, rest on cost of production per unit of product of every kind, rather than upon comparison of money expense merely. The cost of stock has increased, following the general advance in prices. Only a complete and careful audit, taking into exact account all of the items produced and work done in each year, would show whether or not the actual expense of the Bindery has diminished or increased, or whether the work could be done under contract at less expense, disregarding convenience. On the score of quality of work, as well as of convenience, including the possibility of getting what is required promptly, especially the articles included in the large quantity of miscellaneous work, there are obvious advantages in having our own Bindery immediately at hand.

The expense of binding, however performed, will always be large in a large library. As at present operated, the cost of the Bindery constitutes about 9.1 per cent of the total expense of the Library. If the cost of the Printing Department be added to this, the percentage of the total cost of the Library mainte-

nance and operation is raised to nearly twelve. The cost of the Printing Department annually since 1911 is as follows:

YEARS.	TOTAL EXPENSE.	TOTAL WAGE EXPENSE.
1911	\$12,760.56	\$7,118.22
1912	12,271.86	6,493.32
1913	11,342.69	7,208.42

The wage account in 1912 was reduced by reason of the removal of the plant in that year, causing partial suspension of work, the saving in wages being offset however, by other expenses connected with the removal and re-fitting, leaving the total cost of the Department for the year about as usual.

There has been little change in the expense of the Printing Department within the period covered by the comparison. This Department is, of course, not affected by the wear and tear, due to circulation, as is the Bindery, with proportionate increase in cost. Its output is comparatively even. It is not easy to measure its cost of production by any standard of measurement common to ordinary printing establishments. The kind of printing which the Library requires demands special equipment and trained efficiency, in producing results conforming to the conventional library forms and methods. Printing establishments operated for general book or commercial printing do not have this special equipment. The training of the employees results from exclusive attention to the kind of work the Library requires, and consequent familiarity with the standard forms used in cataloguing, whereby they become specialists.

What has been said of the convenience of having the work of binding done in our own Department, applies also to our printing. Both Departments are well arranged for effective operation, in their present quarters, both are well directed, and the employees in both are efficient. The physical condition of the plant is excellent, with the exception of a slight improvement that might be made in the Bindery, without great expense, by the substitution, in a few instances, of more modern machines for those now in use.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for library service were given as follows: Grade E, March 15, 74 applicants of whom 49 passed; Grade B, Sep-

tember 5, 8 applicants of whom 5 passed; Grade C, September 5, 48 applicants of whom 21 passed; and Grade E, September 6, 58 applicants of whom 23 passed.

CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS AND CUSTODIANS OF BRANCHES AND READING-ROOM STATIONS.

As at present organized, the various departments of the Library and the branches and reading-room stations are in charge of the following persons:

Samuel A. Chevalier, Chief of Catalogue Department.
 William G. T. Roffe, In charge of Shelf Department.
 Theodosia E. Macurdy, Chief of Ordering Department.
 Oscar A. Bierstadt, Custodian of Bates Hall Reference Department.
 Pierce E. Buckley, Custodian of Bates Hall Centre Desk, Patent and Newspaper Departments.
 Frank H. Chase, Custodian of Special Libraries.
 Barbara Duncan, Custodian of Brown Music Library.
 Walter G. Forsyth, Custodian of Barton-Ticknor Room.
 Frank C. Blaisdell, Chief of Issue Department.
 Langdon L. Ward, Supervisor of Branches and Stations.
 Alice M. Jordan, Chief of Children's Department.
 John J. Keenan, Chief of Registration Department.
 Horace L. Wheeler, First Assistant, in charge of Statistical Department.
 Francis Watts Lee, Chief of Printing Department.
 James W. Kenney, Chief of Bindery Department.
 Henry Niederauer, Chief of Engineer and Janitor Department.
 Marian W. Brackett, Custodian of Brighton Branch.
 Katherine S. Rogan, Custodian of Charlestown Branch.
 Elizabeth T. Reed, Custodian of Dorchester Branch.
 Ellen O. Walkley, Custodian of East Boston Branch.
 Elizabeth Ainsworth, Custodian of Hyde Park Branch.
 Mary P. Swain, Custodian of Jamaica Plain Branch.
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 Helen M. Bell, Custodian of Roxbury Branch.
 Mary J. Minton, Custodian of South Boston Branch.
 Margaret A. Sheridan, Custodian of South End Branch.
 Josephine E. Kenney, Custodian of Upham's Corner Branch.
 Alice M. Robinson, Custodian of West End Branch.
 Carrie L. Morse, Custodian of West Roxbury Branch.
 Mary A. Hill, Custodian of Station A, Lower Mills Reading Room.
 Grace L. Murray, Custodian of Station B, Roslindale Reading Room.
 Emma D. Capewell, Custodian of Station D, Mattapan Reading Room.

Mary M. Sullivan, Custodian of Station E, Neponset Reading Room.
 Isabel F. Wetherald, Custodian of Station F, Mt. Bowdoin Reading Room.
 Katherine F. Muldoon, Custodian of Station G, Allston Reading Room.
 Gertrude M. Harkins, Custodian of Station J, Codman Square Reading Room.
 Florence M. Bethune, Custodian of Station R, Warren Street Reading Room.
 Katrina M. Sather, Custodian of Station S, Roxbury Crossing Reading Room.
 Elizabeth P. Ross, Custodian of Station T, Boylston Station Reading Room.
 Edith F. Pendleton, Custodian of Station Z, Orient Heights Reading Room.
 Alice L. Murphy, Custodian of Station 23, City Point Reading Room.
 Mary F. Kelley, Custodian of Station 24, Parker Hill Reading Room.

I wish to acknowledge the loyal support of these chiefs of departments and custodians of branches and stations, and that of the members of the staff generally.

I also place on record here my appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Mr. Otto Fleischner, Assistant Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,
 HORACE G. WADLIN,
Librarian.

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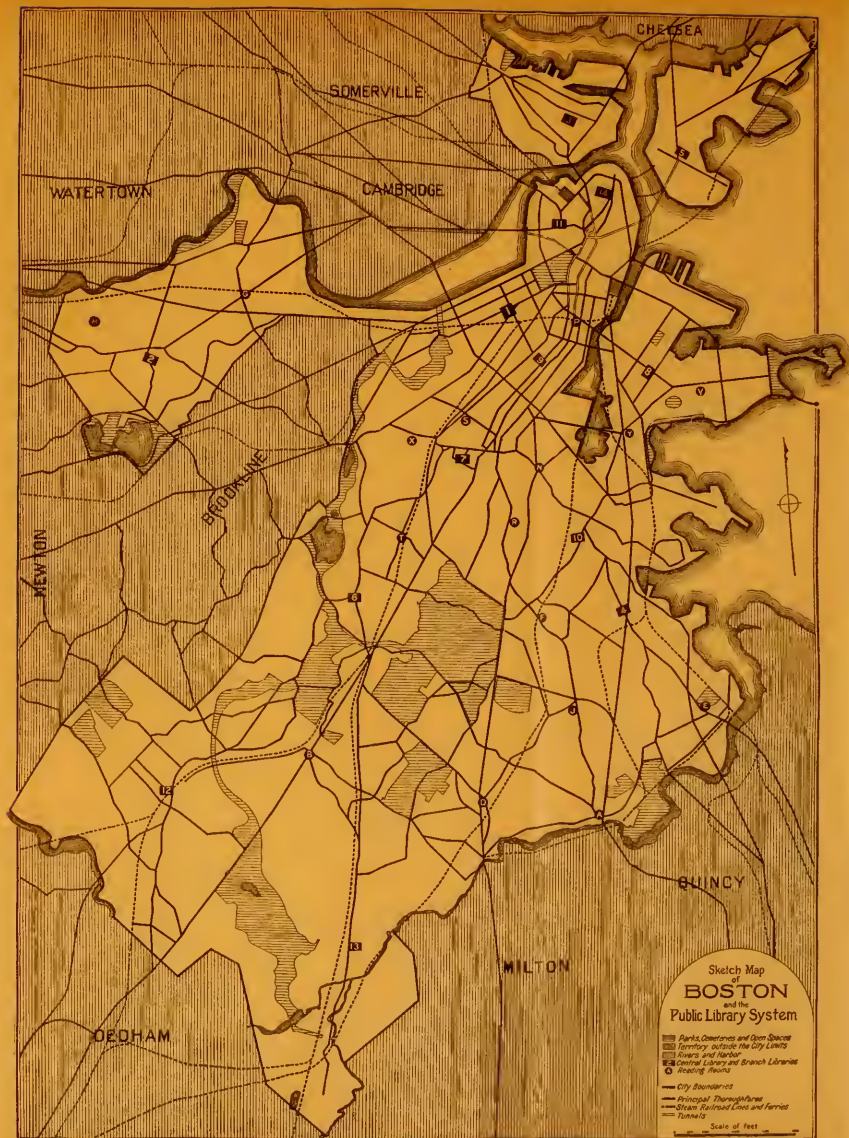
I. Central Library, Copley Square.

BRANCH LIBRARIES, FEBRUARY 1, 1914.

2. Brighton Branch, Holton Library Building, Academy Hill Road.
3. Charlestown Branch, Monument Square, cor. Monument Ave.
4. Dorchester Branch, Arcadia, cor. Adams St.
5. East Boston Branch, Austin School Bldg., Paris St.
6. Jamaica Plain Branch, Sedgwick, cor. South St.
7. Roxbury Branch, 46 Millmont St.
8. South Boston Branch, 372 Broadway.
9. South End Branch, 397 Shawmut Ave.
10. Upham's Corner Branch, Columbia Road, cor. Bird St.
11. West End Branch, Cambridge, cor. Lynde St.
12. West Roxbury Branch, Centre, near Mt. Vernon St.
13. Hyde Park Branch, Harvard Ave., cor. Winthrop St.
14. North End Branch, 3a North Bennet St.

DELIVERY STATIONS, FEBRUARY 1, 1914.

- A. Lower Mills Reading Room, Washington, cor. Richmond St.
- B. Roslindale Reading Room, Washington, cor. Ashland St.
- D. Mattapan Reading Room, 727 Walk Hill St.
- E. Neponset Reading Room, 362 Neponset Ave.
- F. Mount Bowdoin Reading Room, Washington, cor. Eldon St.
- G. Allston Reading Room, 6 Harvard Ave.
- H. Faneuil Reading Room, 100 Brooks St.
- J. Codman Square Reading Room, Washington, cor. Norfolk St., Dorchester.
- N. Mt. Pleasant Reading Room, Dudley, cor. Magazine St.
- P. Broadway Extension Reading Room, 13 Broadway Extension.
- R. Warren Street Reading Room, 390 Warren St.
- S. Roxbury Crossing Reading Room, 1154 Tremont St.
- T. Boylston Station Reading Room, The Lamartine, Depot Square.
- V. City Point Reading Room, Broadway, near H St.
- X. Parker Hill Reading Room, 1518 Tremont St.
- Y. Andrew Square Reading Room, 396 Dorchester St.
- Z. Orient Heights Reading Room, 1930 Bennington St.



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Reference Room

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